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Sunday Edition

# The Bombay Chronicle

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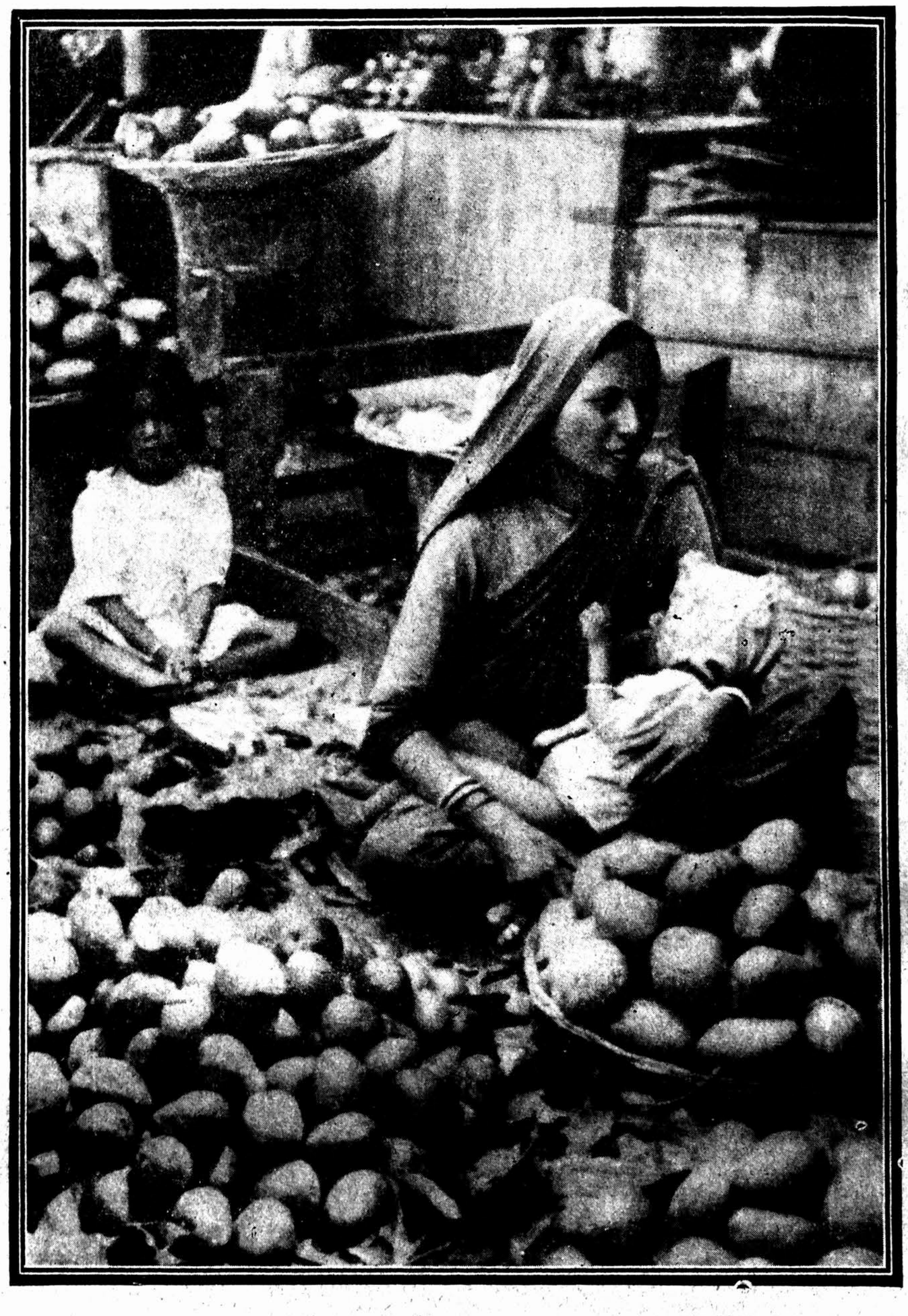
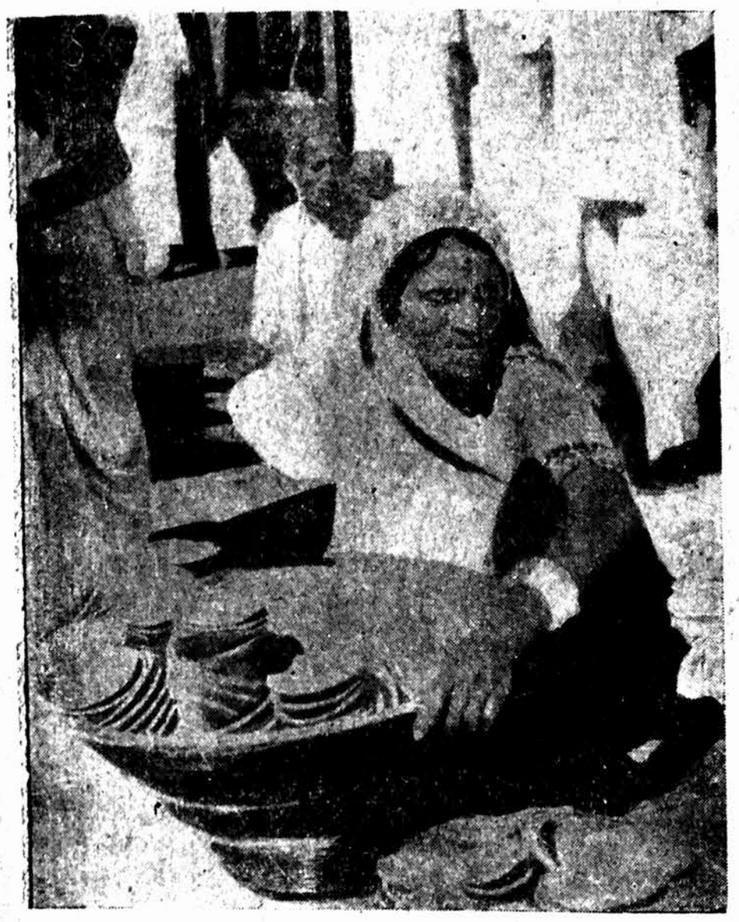


MARKET-PLACE, POONA.

(Photo by D. G. Tendulkar)



"POT-SELLER"
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

"POUNDING RICE"
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira)

"Reading His Prayers"
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MAY 29, 1938.

# Prepare, My Son, For War!

By D. F. KARAKA

I had hoped to be able to write this first article for the Sunday "Chronicle" in a more pleasant vein. I would have liked it to have been about life and beauty and the joy of living. I would have liked it too if I could have believed in life instead of being, as I am now, horrified at the grim prospect of death that faces the world and its civilisation to-day.

This is not a book review, but I cannot help mentioning that the cause of this despondency is a book I have just laid down. It is the most sad book I have read for a long time. It is the story of Europe that is heading for a crash. It is the story of man who has worked out his own destruction. It is called Insanity Fair. And as I turned over its last page I could hear the voice of the author saying to me: "Prepare, my son, for War."

I respect that warning. It comes to me from a source that is reliable and trustworthy. It comes from a man who has spent the greater part of his life watching closely the European Cavalcade and who has reported it for so many years for the one paper in London which cannot be accused of exaggerating. I mean, of course the "Times".

### HITLER'S DREAM

Smugly complacent, eight thousand miles away from the scene of the last war, we sit, turning over the pages of our morning paper with complete "sang froid' to read how Hitler marched into Austria to fulfil an ambition of his life and to make a speech to his motherland—for he is a Viennese—with a tear in his eye. 'Ein Volk, ein Reich', he says as he did at Memel in the Saar, at Tananberg, at Micklemberg. One people, one Reich—his dream of a Pan-Germanic Empire, for which he has sacrificed the lives of his one-time friends, the happiness of hundreds of thousands who live now in the shadow of the concentration camp, the birthright of the German Jews, the independence of Austria, the peace of Europe.

What difference does it make to us here whether in Vienna, there is an Austrian Government or a German one? Do we even to-day know the difference between an Austrian and a German? To us who still think of nationalities in terms of the last War, when France was an ally and Germany was not, Austria is just a little part of the German Empire that met its doom in the November of 1918. To us Austria is synonymous with Germany. To us who cannot appreciate the importance of the frontiers, the fall of Austria into German hands is of little significance.

### MAD RACE OF ARMAMENTS

Not so in Europe. Not so in that continent where millions of pounds, francs, and marks are being spent in that mad race of armaments. Not so in Czechoslovakia which pushed its troops up to the frontier to make sure that Hitler was not coming into its territory to make another speech which read: "Ein Volk, ein Reich." And it was in that vicinity that on the pretext of the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo a whole world took up arms. We fought that time for "King and Country." We fought for democracy and to bring a lasting peace to this world of ours and to save civilisation from utter destruction.

We will be fighting the next war with the same slogans. Yet to think that the eight million of the flower of manhood that lie cold on the battlefields of Europe and to whom in every nook and corner of the world we have erected monuments, have died in vain.

### CAN IT BE PREVENTED?

Let us, therefore, go back a few years and trace the real causes of this next war and see whether even now we who are at the moment concentrating so much on our nationalism, cannot pause a moment to think of civilisation as a whole. We, who have the greatest discipline of Ahimsa in our midst in the person of the Mahatma, cannot we do something to prevent this flagrant breach of the most elementary rights of man? Mahatmaji, you are living at this hour! Your genius still dominates over our destiny, but there are others, young men like me in France and England and Germany and Italy and Central Europe and Russia. It is for them that I plead. Cannot anything be done to stop this generation from being wiped out even as their fathers were only twenty years ago? I ask you this question, Bapuji, because you may with your genius find me an answer. We young men who live in your shadow have developed something of that flaming desire for truth which you have translated into real life as Satyagraha.

But to go back to the causes. I accuse Britain chiefly of the blunder she has made. Jawaharlal Nehru rightly said the other day that the present government in Great Britain is the most incompetent they have ever had in the last hundred and fifty years. They do not even know how to preserve themselves. But it is more than mere incompetency. It was elected on a Lie. It swore to the British public, to the workers and the poor who are at heart very charming people, that its mission was humanitarian, for it wanted to enforce sanctions against the aggressor, Italy, when it knew full well that there was never any such intention and already at Stressa in 1935, a year before the Italian annexation of Abyssinia, England and France knew of Italy's intentions and had obviously acquiesced. Otherwise what was Mr. Thompson, the expert on Abyssinia doing at this Stressa conference?

Gabriel.
If you could only cook, waugh!
Prime Minister Praises Fascist Dictator.
"To-day there is a new Italy," he said, "which under the stimulus of the personality of Signor Mussolini is showing a new vigour in which there is apparent a new vision"

LET US NOT TO THE MARRIAGE OF TRUE MINDS ADMIT IMPEDIMENTS.

Marriage of True minds.

### BRITISH HYPOCRISY

How well I remember Litvinoff on the occasion of that fiasco meeting of the League at Geneva, where the representatives of the world had met to condemn the German walk-out of the League and resolved piously "to devise measures against the future unilateral acts likely to endanger European peace." Litvinoff then said; "European peace! Why only European? Why not other continents?" And Litvinoff obviously was aware of significance of Thompson's presence at that League meeting. And up bobbed Sir John Simon, a very angered gentleman, because as he put it: "Let us face the facts. Let us address ourselves to practical problems in a practical spirit." And when the next war comes you must remember this hypocrisy of the British Foreign Minister at that time. For that was the real cause and germ of the war that is to come. Yes, the hypocrisy of the British Government at that time.

Events followed to justify that Litvinoff was not so unpractical after all. Italy marched into Abyssinia, and while England was openly clamouring for sanctions against Italy, Sir Samuel Hoare, who succeeded Simon at the Foreign Office, was bartering with France to give the chief burglar the whole booty. Let us face the facts! Let us who have heard so much about the glorious British tradition say once and for all what we really think of it. Let us think twice before we say that the next war will be a war for democracy.

### HITLER'S DRIVE

Then trouble started. Italy made friends with Germany and bartered its friendship for a free hand in Austria. Hitler had made one great ally. England was the cause of that. Then came Spain and Hitler and Mussolini knew what to do in Spain. England did nothing. Unilateral action, my foot. I burn when I hear this waste of big words by English statesmen at Geneva.

And now we have come to Czechoslovakia, Hitler's next port of call. This megalomaniac will not stop, for the symbol of Germany has been the eagle and never the lamb. And when I read Lord Halifax's speech in the Lords and hear him say that there is no danger of war, I genuinely wonder what has become of this one-time Christian Viceroy who always spoke the truth, whatever else he may have done. Or is it that the Foreign Secretary really believes what Hitler told him at that Hunting party in his chalet in Bavaria? It couldn't be.

Therefore, I say let us get this straight once and for all, whether you and I are Indians or Englishmen here in India. Let us at least, here so far removed from the scene of the bloodshed that is soon to come, realise that Hitler means "Ein Volk, ein Reich", and when he says that he doesn't care a hoot what England

*(Continued On Page 7)*

# SWASTIKA INSTEAD OF CROSS

## "My Struggle" Becomes Bible Of New German "Church"

Since the plebiscite in Austria and Germany the anti-Christian aims of the National Socialist party have come to the fore again An organisation founded lately under the title of "National Church of the German Reich" enjoy the protection of numerous party authorities.

The aims or the "Church" are set out in a programme of thirty points, which lay it down that the Church submits completely to the State and to its race ideology. The "National Church," the fifth paragraph runs, "is determined to exterminate unalterably and by all necessary means the Christian faith which was imported into Germany in the fatal year of 800 and pressed upon the German people though it was of an entirely foreign nature and substance."

Paragraph 7 of the programme says there should be "no scribes, no pastors, no chaplains and no clergy" in the "National Church," "but 'National Church' speakers will have to be heard." All ecclesiastical property should be confiscated on behalf of the State, and the speakers should be appointed State officials.

But according to paragraph 13 of the programme.

"National Church speakers must not come from those quarters which at present stress with utmost craft and cunning in speech and in writing the unconditional necessity of keeping up the Christian doctrine in Germany, for they do not only deceive themselves but also the German people, and their only reason is of keeping their position and their sweetbread."

The "National Church of the German Reich" demands ttha printing and publishing of the Bible and of all Christian literature should immediately be stopped. The only religious book for the "National Church" is Herr Hitler's "My Struggle." The following paragraphs of the programme refer to its use:—

XVI

The National Church of the German Reich" demands that greatest written document of our people is the book of our Fuhrer, "My Struggle." It is completely aware that this book incorporates not only the greatest but also the purest and truest ethics for the present life of our people.

XVII

The National Church of the German Reich has made it its task to devote all its forces to making the book "My Struggle" popular, and to urge every German to lead his life by this book and according to its principles.

XVIII

The National Church demands that the number and contents of the pages of this book, no matter in what size it may be published, should in future also be identical with the people's edition.

XIX

The National Church will clean its altars of the Crucifix, the Bible, and all pictures of the saints

XX

On the altar of the National Church our most holy book "My Struggle" shall be consecrated to the German people and thus to God and at its left the sword shall be sanctified. The speakers of the National Church have to explain this book to the best of their knowledge during the service of the National Church.

XXI

In the National Church of the German Reich there is no remission of sins. It asserts, and will stress this again and again, that sins which have been committed once in life will be unrelentingly met with punishment by the brazen and irrevocable laws of nature, and certainly in this world.

The programme of the "National Church of the German Reich" includes regulations about festivals, marriage, and christening, and concludes as follows:—

XXX

Starting with the day of the establishment of the National Church of the German Reich, the Christian Cross is to be removed from all the churches and cathedrals inside the frontiers of the Reich and its colonies, and is to be replaced by the immortal symbol of Germany, the Swastika.—"Manchester Guardian."

**Masked Ball—Modern Version: Air-Raid Precautions are in the news, and the cabaret at a London Club, recently staged a sinister, Gas-Mask Dance as part of their floor show. The following day most of the London newspapers described this "topical" dance as a travesty. There was a protest against the audacity of the glamour girls and bandsmen in presenting a shocking spectacle.**

# Nudes Not Liked At Empire Exhibition

## Agitation By "Prudes" Results In The Studies Being Covered Up

Three classical studies of nude women shown in the pavilion of the National Fitness Campaign in the Empire Exhibition at Bellahouston, Glasgow, had to be covered up, yesterday, according to officials of the pavilion, "certain prudes" objected to them.

After the King had opened the Exhibition, the contractors were so alarmed by the crowds which gathered following rumours about the dispute that they covered with paper the glass screen through which the figures were viewed

An official of the advisory council of the Campaign said. "We had to take this step because of the agitation created by certain sections of the people in our movement.

"One of the organisations declared that they would not allow their members (girls) to dance in front of the nudes.

"Eventually the agitation grew to such an extent that a special meeting was held after the opening, and the council acceded to the demand to have the photographs covered up.

The studies were the idea of Professor Cathcart, of Glasgow University, who has taken a keen interest in the National Fitness Campaign.

## *FASHIONS IN FALSEHOOD*

It would seem that Canon Peter Green thinks the woman can tell a lie better than a man (writes "W. R. C." in the "Manchester Guardian".) I saw recently that an American writer said: "With men a lie is a last resort, with a woman it is a first aid. A man finds comparatively few people worth lying to. With a woman a lies is not a form of moral turpitude but just a convenient little thing like a hairpin, to do anything a little troublesome. But to men there is one incomprehensible thing about it—no woman, apparently, is ever in the least fooled by other women's lies."

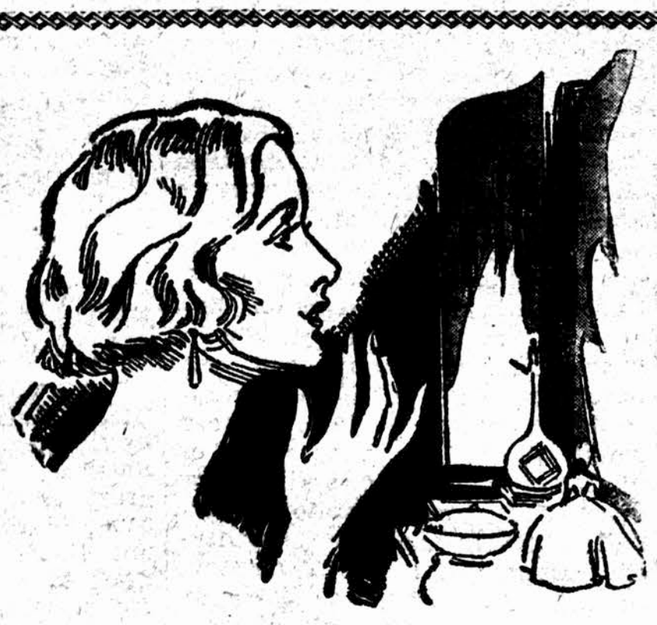
It may be assumed with confidence that that pronouncement on a somewhat ticklish subject was penned by a man; only a man would presume to analyse motives so confidently. And yet, like all hard-and-fast judgments on the characteristics of the sexes, there may be pitfalls and exceptions that prove the rule; there may be Amazons who lie rarely, splendidly, and only as a matter of principle, and there may be feather-headed males who lie lightly and as a matter of course.

## *HIS BRIGHT FUNERAL*

"Everyone shall rejoice and be glad to think that I have gone to my eternal rest. I also wish bright hymns to be sung and the boy's and men's bands from the Robins Mission to play in the hall and at the graveside. The band to be paid for time lost."

These funeral directions, with another banning *mourning* were in the will of Mr. James Hillyer, of Herts, who left £48,405.


*Beauty that can Bear the Light*



Her complexion is perfect, whether by daylight, gaslight or electric light, because the under skin is cleansed, nourished and revitalised and the upper skin rendered smooth, supple and healthy by the nightly use of Oatine Cream and the daily application of Oatine Snow.

These two are all you need for beauty.

**CREAM** for nightly massage

**SNOW** for daily protection

Oatine

# Sensational Trials In Burma

## THE MASSACRE AND AFTER

By MAURICE COLLIS

(Continued from our issue of Sunday last).

Rangoon settled down quickly. No Burmans were sent up for trial except a couple who had had a desperate fight with the police. The hundreds of murderers passed unpunished because there was no evidence who had committed them. The massacre was called a riot, and an enquiry was opened, at which most of the witnesses were careful not to enlarge upon the atrocities committed by the Burmese. I was called, of course, and I believe my description of what I had seen in the tenement houses passed for a bold statement. The findings of the committee were directed chiefly to suggesting ways in which a repetition of what had happened could be prevented. The Indians got no compensation. In fact, it was difficult to compensate them: the bill would have been enormous, a just distribution of money very complicated. How could the families of those who had lost their lives have been relieved when the names or, indeed, the numbers of the dead were unknown, as were the addresses of their families in India? So they had to take it as all in the day's work. From time immemorial the Indian peasants have had the worst of it. With the resignation of their race they now tried to forget the frightful events of 26 May and of the following day or two, when they had been hunted round the town like vermin and their women ripped up, and went meekly about their work again, carrying burdens or slops, dragging rickshaws or handcarts, planting and ploughing, stowing or unloading cargo.

The Burmese proletariat walked with a lighter step. They had shown the Indians their place. This was Burma, a land which had been independent for hundreds of years before it fell to the English. Too many Indians had crowded into it from their starving villages across the bay. They could live on nothing and undersell the Burmese, and there was a swarm of them too in the public services, particularly in the railways and the Prison Department. Well, they had been taught a lesson.

Short of violence to the Indians, these views were shared by the upper-class Burmans, the clerks, the officials, the graduates, and the landowners. The time had arrived, they felt, when the problem of Indian immigration into Burma would have to be considered, and when the Indians settled in Burma, from the shopkeepers to the barristers, would have to cease competing for power and money, and identify themselves with the common good of their native inhabitants. The Simon Commission Report would be published shortly. It would form a point of departure for the overdue consideration of all these matters.

A new superintendent of the Rangoon Jail selected this extremely inopportune moment to tighten discipline and punish breakers of it with severity. When it is said that he was an Indian and that the thousand-odd convicts in the jail were Burmese, what sort of tinder he was providing may be guessed.

Mr. Merrikin had come safely through the events described in the last chapter, but his health was giving way. He had already begun to complain of an irritation in the throat, rawness at the base of it which was not alleviated by local treatment. Sir Charles also had been growing more and more unwell. The times were hard, he was working very long hours. If he had once hoped for a quiet five years as Governor he had been sadly disappointed again.

### Rumours And Alarms

Though calm had succeeded the events of May 1930 it was continually rumoured that other disasters were on the way. I have spoken of the gloomy prophecies in which the country people believed. Now it was said that 24 June would see a further upheaval That was the day fixed for the publication of the Simon Commission Report. The rumour was so insistent that we all knew of it. What could be going to happen on 24 June? Mr. Merrikin and his colleagues were the last people to be unduly impressed by bazaar talk, but after the sudden outbreak of 26 May, which had taken him so much unawares, he was agitated by what he heard, and with the assistance of the C.I.D. tried to find out what sort of a ruction to expect this time. He could get no information. Would the Burmese turn on the Indians again or woud the Indians, after brooding on their losses, suddenly rise and attack the Burmese? Not the slightest foundation could be found for either of these anticipations. Detectives inquired, searched, listened, but failed to unearth any plot. Yet the rumour remained as insistent as ever. There were no lack of informers. Everyone pointed to the other as the potential aggressor. But when accusations were examined they were found to have no substance. Everything except the rumour dissipated under scrutiny.

As the 24th approached anxiety increased. It was assumed that if a fresh upheaval occurred it would be connected with the Simon Report. On that assumption the most likely insurgents were the Indians, for Congress had condemned the Report in advance on the ground that its recommendations were bound to fall far short of dominion home rule. But Congress supporters in Rangoon were few and there was no sign that they were organising labour for a demonstration. Moreover, Congress policy was non-violent, and the rumour spoke of a violent outbreak

In the circumstances there were some officials who dismissed the rumour as fantastic, but Mr. Merrikin was not one of them. He had been in Burma for twenty years and had had a vast experience up and down the country. He knew that in the East a rumour, however unsubstantiated, presages something, and he determined to take every possible measure of precaution. He had been caught napping once; that was enough. On 24 June he would have out the whole Civil Police on patrol and the whole Military Police standing by in barracks with their ponies saddled. He also suggested that the regular troops should march in that day from Mingaldon, the cantonment twelve miles away, but the suggestion was not adopted.

On the 24th I got up as usual about half-past six and opened my newspaper. The main findings of the Simon Commission were given in large print. One's eye ran on to see what had been recommended for Burma, Separation—yes, Burma was to be separated from India. I was profoundly glad, for I believed that Burma had a destiny of her own and considered that the events of May had proved, if the fact was ever in question, that the Burmese would never submit to an Indian Government with its Indian policy for Burma. But what sort of a constitution had Sir John recommended for Burma? It appeared that he had made no recommendation beyond suggesting that something analogous to the constitution he had outlined for India should be set up after further enquiry. The manner in which he washed his hands of Burma was a little ominous, I thought, it left in doubt what sort of a constitution Burma would get after separation, a doubt which was bound to arouse the fears of those who had agreed with Sen Gupta when he said that if Burma did not stand with Congress, she would be obliged to accept an inferior constitution. Every one knew that the Burma Government had a sketch for an inferior constitution up its sleeve. No doubt that would now see the air. I wondered vaguely how the Burmans in their then mood would take it.

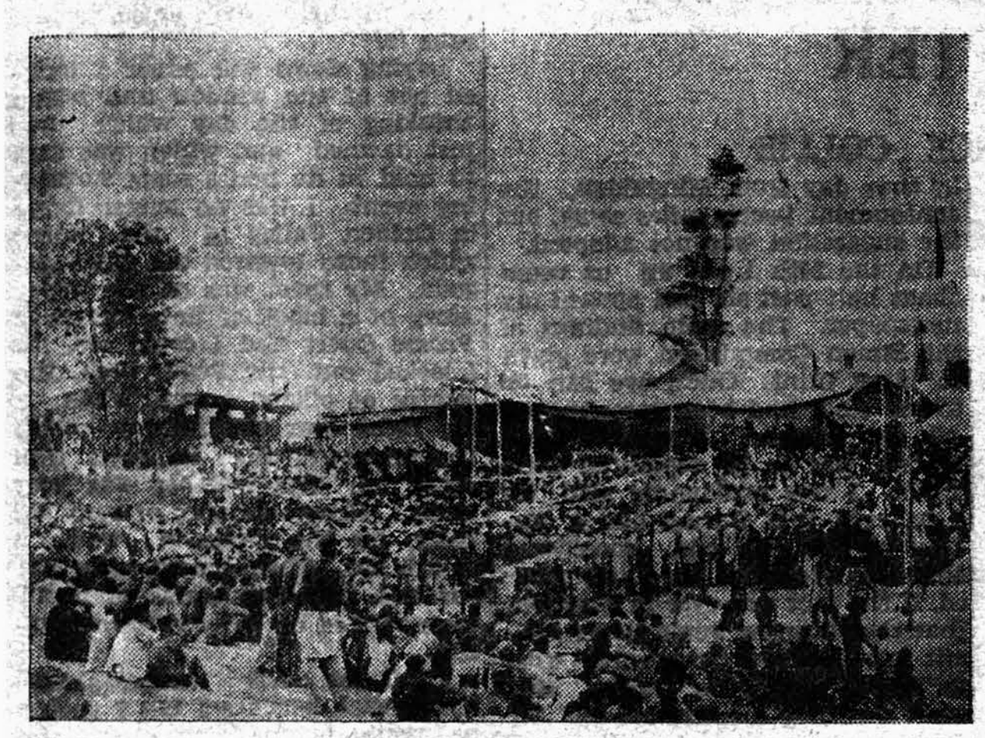
Laying down the paper I looked out of the window and began thinking of the day which had just dawned and which was said to hold in its hours some surprising event. I was no longer living in Golden Valley in the house which faced towards the great pagoda. My room was on the upper story of a block of flats known as Prome Court and I could see, as I looked out. the Pegu, Club, the centre of official gossip, while to my right over the railway bridge the turrets of the Rangoon Jail stuck up. The weather was very close. Heavy showers of rain fell daily, for the monsoon was a month old. That morning the sun was out, immense banks of cloud were ranged on the southern horizon.

I left for court rather earlier than usual, because I felt I should be ready in the centre of the city, within easy call in case of emergency. I could not know that it would have been better to stay comfortably at home all day, that Prome Court was close to the spot where the unknown event which we all awaited was destined to happen.

At court I made inquiries. There was not the smallest sign of unrest in the town. Every one, I was told, was going normally about their business. The shops were all open; the Indians were circulating freely. There was nothing to remark in the demeanour of the Burmese. The Chinese were smiling, hard at work as

(Continued On Page 38)

# Jawaharlal Nehru's Hurricane Tour In Garhwal



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by his sister, the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister, Local Self-Government and Public Health, United Provinces and her younger sister's husband, Syt. Hathee Singh made a hurricane tour of the far Northern Himalayan District of Garhwal (U. P.), from the 3rd, 7th May, 1938. Photo to the left shows the Pundit addressing an audience 20,000 strong at Pauri in reply to a welcome addresses presented by the District Board and various other public bodies. The Pandit is seen on the right with his sister Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Syt. Hathee Singh and Pandit Anasuyaprasad, M.L.A. (standing).

The Pandit addressing the students of the Government High School, Srinagar, as well as of Primary Schools of the District.

Pandit Nehru passing through the village of Khanda in Garhwal District, on horse-back.

## SERMONS FOR CINEMA QUEUES

Holiday crowds who queue up for the two cinemas in Cecil Square, Margate, will hear the sermons of the Rev. Percy A. Clements relayed from the Baptist Church across the street, says the "News Chronicle."

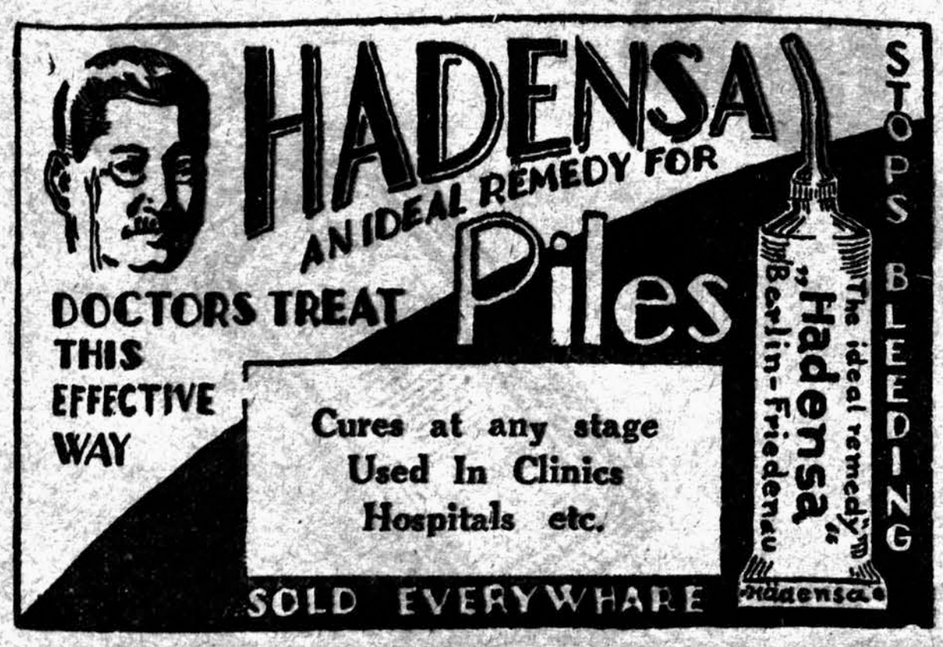
Electricians are erecting loud-speakers on the Church wall.

"The Salvation Army regularly holds a service in the square and their band plays to the cinema queues. One of the Army bandsmen suggested I should get my own message across," said the pastor to the "News Chronicle."

"I have got permission from the local police and have raised £23 10s. by private subscriptions to cover the cost of the instalaltion.

"The whole service will be relayed through a microphone in the pulpit. As far as I know, Margate will be the only place in the country where this is done.

"If some of the crowd care to come to church instead of attending the talkies I shall be pleased —but my principal object is to let them hear something of the praise the prayer and the preaching from inside the church."




## MILK AS A BODY BUILDER

Milk is playing a definite part in the improvement of the physique of school children. Those receiving a daily ration of one-third of a pint show increases in weight and height over those who do not take alvantage of the milk-in-schools scheme, and when greater quantities of milk are consumed there is a correspondingly greater physical development.

These facts are given in an interim report published of an official investigation into the effect of the milk-in-school sscheme on the growth and health of school children. The investigation was carried out by a committee of experts, under the chairmanship of Sir John Orr, appointed by the Milk Nutrition Committee of the Milk Marketing Board of Great Britain. Work began in 1935 and covered 8,000 children in schools.

"Taking all ages and all areas together," state the investigators, "the average increase in height and weight over the year of inquiry rises as we pass from the groups of children whose supplement was biscuits to the groups whose supplement was one-third of a pint of milk, and again from the latter to the groups whose supplement was two-thirds of a pint of milk"

The groups with the large milk supplement gained four to six per cent more in height during the year and nine to ten per cent more in weight than those with the biscuit supplement.

It is pointed out that only 49 per cent of those eligible take advantage of the milk-in-schools scheme. The number of children who could receive the milk is estimated at 5,000,000.—"Manchester Guardian."

## FRENCH PREMIER RUNS OUT OF TOBACCO

M. Daladier, the French Premier, ran out of tobacco in London. He made the discovery just before leaving the French Embassy for 10, Downing Street, and for a time it looked as though the even tenor of the Anglo-French talks would be in jeopardy, says the "News Chronicle."

M. Daladier is an inveterate smoker of a popular French brand of tobacco which he rolls into cigarettes, and to have entered on a day's conference without a supply would have been a minor tragedy for him

Shops near the Embassy were unable to supply the particular tobacco, so messengers sped round to French residents in the neighbourhood. In a few minutes one returned triumphantly with the precious little yellow pack.

M. Daladier accepted it with a grateful smile and hurried into his car, rolling a cigarette as he went.

(Left) Mr. Deuskar at work on the portrait in oil of Sir Akbar Hyderi; (right) anoil portrait of Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Dewan of Baroda, by Mr. Deuskar.

# Royal Academy Honours Indian Artist

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON: Saturday, May 7.

**Mr. Gopal D. Deuskar, the well-known Bombay artist, has scored yet another brilliant success this year in London. His painting: "A Bull's Holiday" has been accepted by the Royal Academy. It is hung in the Central Hall of this year's Summer Exhibition of the Academy. The four walls of the Central Hall are generally reserved for works of exceptional merit and, it is, therefore, very creditable to this young and brilliant artist from India to be thus honoured.**

**This year about over 13,000 works were submitted to the Selection Committee of the Academy. However, only 1,500 works have been accepted. There were scores of submissions from Indian artists, but Mr. Deuskar is the only Indian whose work has found place on the walls of the Academy Exhibition.**

Since 1934, when Mr. Deuskar first visited Europe, his works have been regularly exhibited at this great exhibition. It is, therefore, not very surprising that his great talent should have found ready recognition at the hands of two great art lovers of India. Sir Akbar Hydari, the Prime Minister of the Hyderabad State, and Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Prime Minister of Baroda State, gave special sittings to Mr. Deuskar. The result has been the two life-size oil portraits of these two great statesmen of India from the brush of Mr. Deuskar. At a recent exhibition of Mr. Deuskar's own works, there was general agreement that the young Indian artist had done full justice to his illustrious sitters.

Mr. Deuskar has many achievements to his credit in India as a student of art in Bombay. When he competed for the Bombay Art Society's exhibition he was a student at the Sir J.J. School of Art. But he won the Gold Medal of the Bombay Art Society for his first portrait in oil. The following year, Mr. Deuskar won the Viceroy's Medal at Simla with a cash prize for the best exhibit. The Indian States' Railways awarded Mr. Deuskar first prize for their Poster Competition. This poster is now to be seen in all the European Capitals as well as in the Metropolis of the Empire.

Mr. Deuskar was awarded a scholarship by the Nizam's Government. He has travelled extensively all over Europe and is now in London.

The Trustees of the Bombay Prince of Wales Museum or of any other Indian museum might as well pay some attention to the works of Mr. Deuskar. They are sure to honour any Museum which stands for honouring great artists. No Indian Museum can be complete in its department of oil works without "Shakuntala", which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1936 and "A Bull's Holiday", which is exhibited this year.

(This last picture is re-produced on page 3 of the cover of this issue).

# Prepare, My Son, For War

*(Continued From Page 1)*

thinks about it. He has to make good the promise he made to his Aryan Germans. Nazi Germany stands to-day for War as it stood in 1914, and whether you send Halifax or Eden or Samuel Hoare the plans of Hitler will not change one jot.

**LET US FACE THE FACTS!**

We have here in our midst a great many Germans. I do not refer to Jewish emigrants, but to those who are responsible for the Jewish terror. You can see them drinking Munich beer and Patsenhoffer in their clubs in India. You see the advertisement of their firms in some of the daily papers. We use their goods. We trade on a large scale with Germany. We pay indirectly for the cannon fodder of the next war. Let us realise that.

Let us visualise too the line up of the parties in this next slaughter. Let us forget once and for all that Russia's sole aim is to bring about a revolution everywhere. Let us forget the days when we used to refer contemptuously to Soviet Russia as "Bolshie". Let us realise that our soldiers will be saying 'Nitchevo' to theirs while fighting side by side in the next war. Let us stop wasting our time trying to protect ourselves from "Bolshevic propaganda". There has never been a Soviet revolution transplanted anywhere else. And the revolution in Spain was emphatically fascist. Remember that. Remember too that it was not the Communists that fired the Reichstag. Not one self-respecting, sensible man has said so. Not one of hundreds of correspondents who attended the trial! Let us face the facts!

That is my predominant reaction as I lay down "Insanity Fair." And that voice echoes in my ear: "Prepare, my son, for War."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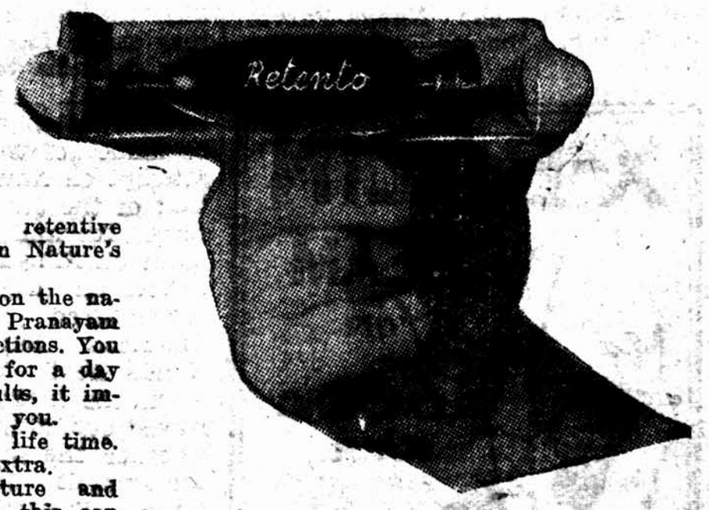


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# Renewed Attempts On Everest & Nanga-Parvat

## It Is To Be Devoutly Hoped That Present Expeditionists Will Not Repeat Tragic Mistakes Of The Past

(By G. D. JOSHI, Organising Secretary, Indian Himalayan Expedition Club).

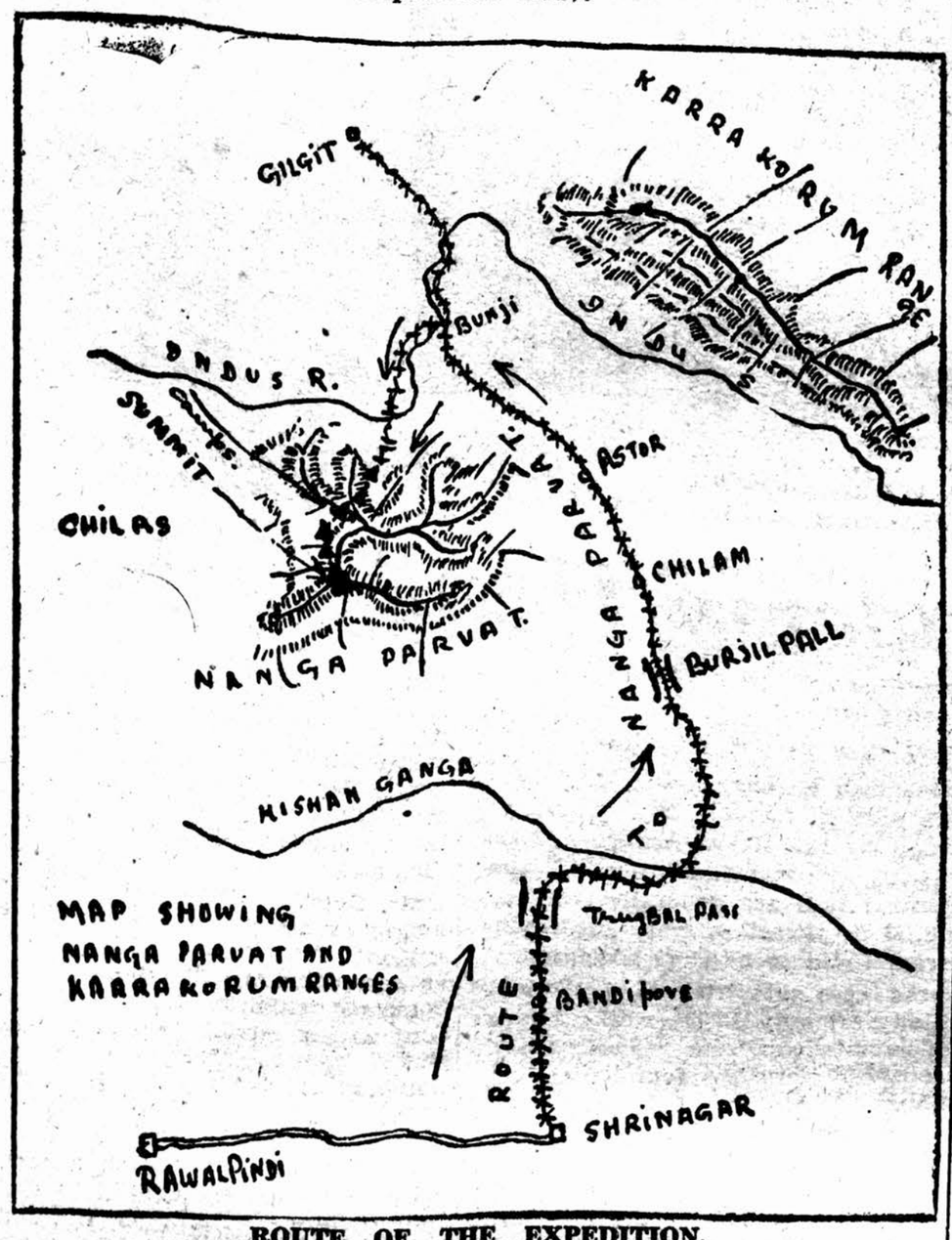
Once again, there are three climbing parties from foreign countries their way to scale the summits of Mt. Everest and Karakorum Nanga-Parvat respectively, this year. The ascent of Everest is the sixth attempt by the British climbers, while it is the fourth successive attempt by the Germans on Nanga-Parvat An American party has also left to reconnoitre the Karakorum in all such previous attempts many valuable lives had been lost and much loss of material had resulted.

### Previous Attempts

The climbing history of Everest started from 1921, when the first attempt was made. The successive attempts onwards in 1922, 1924, 1933 and 1936, all resulted in a series of failures. But by no means they can be said to be utter failures, as each year valuable data with regard to the weather and the intricacies of climbing were collected. Similarly, the climbing history of Nanga-Parvat started from 1885, when Mummery with his two Gurkha companions made an attempt on its summit, but the entire party lost their lives and they were never traced. The German attempts on Nanga-Parvat began from 1932, when a party under the leadership of Herr Willy Merkle reconnoitered its base. Next year in 1934, another party under the leadership of Merkle returned to India with a set of veteran climbers, but misfortune beset them and four members, including the leader, together with six Sherpa porters from Darjeeling laid down their lives on the mountain.

Fired by the same zeal to reach the summit there came a third party last year under the leadership of Prof. Carl Wien of Munich, but the party met even a worse fate this year. All the members, including the leader but exceut Dr. Luft, were tragically buried under the debris of an avalanche, while sleeping in the encampment at Camp IV.

This year again renewed attempt are being made on Everest as well as Nanga-Parvat. The Everest party, under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Tilman, are at the base-camp on their way to the summit, while the Nanga-Parvat party, under the leadership of Dr. Paul Bauser, is now proceeding up to their way for the base of Nanga-Parvat. We wish both the parties a complete success this time.




ROUTE OF THE EXPEDITION.

It goes without saying that we in India look at these risky attempts of mountain climbing with the greatest interest. Each year such foreign parties come over to India to climb one or the other peak. Among the recent notable attempts mention should be made of the Anglo-American attempt on Nanda-Devi, (26662 ft.) that of the Japanese on Nandakot (23000 ft.) and those of the Germans on Nanga-Parvat and Britishers on Everest. It will be remembered that the Anglo-American party's "conquest of Nanda Devi" was a dubious one. From the information which has leaked out, it is really a question whether the party at all reached the summit from the western route. Even the members of the party are not unanimous on this point. The conquest on Nandakot by the Japanese party, under Prof. Yoshihora, too, was of little significance.

The Germans, no doubt, are a race well-known for their physical strength and stamina. But, though their guns may shatter the walls of Moscow or destroy London, neither the Nazi phalanx nor the whole paraphernalia of European nations combined together, can venture to obstruct a rolling avalanche on Himalayas. Human ingenuity may contrive plans to utilise the minor forces of nature for their benefit, but they cannot contend against the elemental forces of nature which the Himalayas shelter.

### Grievous Mistakes

What led to the disaster last year is a question to be seriously pondered over by every sane climber. The most horrible mistake on the part of the German party was that they all gathered together at one camp with a view to make the attempt on the summit —and this, despite the fact that they were fully aware of the impending danger of an avalanche. The duty of a veteran leader should be to divide the members of his party at different camps and keep them in touch with one another. There should never be herded more than two members at one camp on higher regions. It is better on the part of the climbers to be only in groups of two. Besides this, the camps should be well-equipped and provisioned before the higher camps are fully in occupation.

In 1934, though they were aware that the rainy season had already set in, Merkle and his companions made extra halts above Camp VI and thus shut themselves up and confined in the ice-cave, with a view to get an improved weather. This was not a sound and safe decision on their part. The result was that on their return journey they faced violent snow storm and three of them, including the leader, died above Camp V.

Another mistake on the part of the 1934 party was that they never equipped all camps properly. At the outset, even lower camps were meagrely equipped with sleeping sacks and foodstuff and medicine. This could be seen from the fact that when Alfred Drexel fell seriously ill at Camp II and the doctor prescribed oxygen to be administered, the oxygen pipes were available neither at Camp II nor at Camp I. They had to be brought up during the night by the double relay of porters. But, alas, by the time oxygen reached the patient, the latter had expired. A serious mistake on the part of the management truly!

Similarly, during the last days on the return journey, when some of the exhausted members and porters returned to Camps VI and V with a view to find proper shelter, they could not get it. Welzenbach, one of the members of 1934, slept the whole night in the open and died next morning, because there was only one sleeping sack there at the camp. Such blunders, it is to be hoped, will not be repeated this time, as some members with previous experience are included in the party.

In fact, the predominating factor of success in these attempts is the weather. Truly speaking, three weeks of the month of June constitute the best period. But, if the Monsoon sets in earlier, the progress is marred easily. Generally speaking, within these three weeks eight camps have to be established, whether on Nanga-Parvat or on Everest. In view of the shortness of time the slow acclimatization policy, advocated by Ruttledge on Everest, does not appear to be advisable. Only two days' halt for acclimatising porposes at each camp will suffice. To stay four or five days at each camp would bring about deterioration of strength and vitality, in consequence of the rarified atmosphere on these higher regions.

It is wrong to suggest that Indians do not take interest in climbing or do not know climbing. Given the proper incentive they will be found to be far better climbers than any other nation of the world. They are as much interested in all sporting activities as the sporting nations. But, our activities being circumscribed and our attention being diverted by more pressing problems, Indians have so far found little time too devote to such activities.

The climbing genius of Indians can easily be gauged by the fact that Indian porters, illiterate and uneducated, lightly clothed and meagrely fed though they be, climb up mountain with undaunted courage with a mound of load on their heads, while the Sahebs from foreign lands follow their tracks. The porters go up, pitch their camps, equip them with provision and rations for Sahebs and then get down joyously as if it was a child's fun for them. All Indians residing in the Sub-Himalayan mountain regions practically possess the same instict and derive the same joy, whether educated or uneducated, as a Sherpa or Bhotia from Darjeeling or Kalimpong.

Everest and Nanga-Parvat will be conquered one day and we sincerely wish that they would be conquered this time by the respective parties. If these peaks are once conquered attempts on them in future will follow as on Matterhorn or Mount Blank in Europe.

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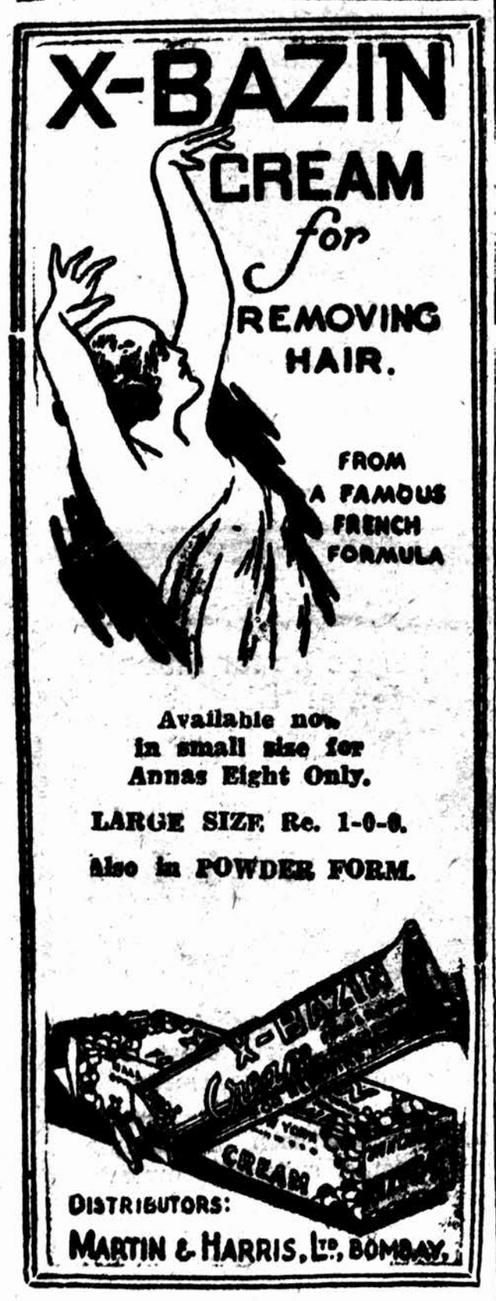
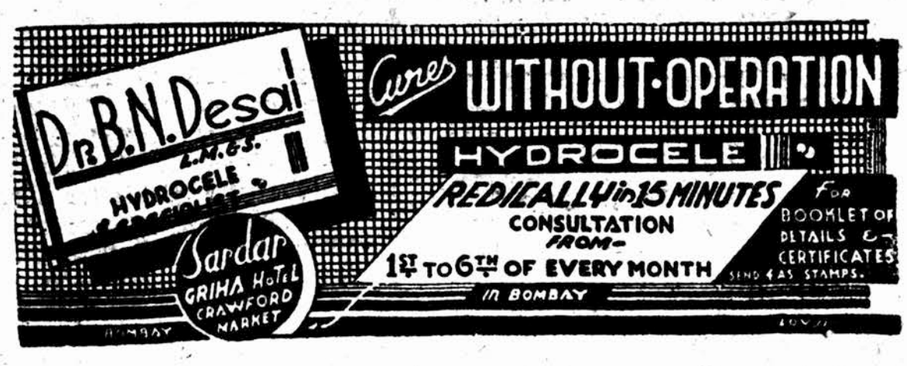
A well-known musician was staying in the village, and one evening while taking a walk fell in with some rustics coming away from choir practice. He asked one of them what music they had been practising.

"Handel," he was told.

"But I should have thought you'd find Handel rather difficult," the musician remarked.

"No, not very, sir," one of the villagers replied. "You see, we alters his work."



# Revival Of Indian Music

## Melodies—Their Place And Value To Modern Students

(By A. V. PANDIT)

One of the revivals which we have witnessed in recent years is that of Indian Music. I remember a time, not long ago, when Indian music was regarded in Indian homes as unworthy of serious study. Women used to conceal their gifts. When I myself began the study of Indian music, I remember I had to learn its rudiments by stealth, often absenting myself from the classroom to take instructions from an old musician living far away from my college. Practice at home was also within closed doors, partly from a sense of modesty, but more out of fear that at that age, my leanings might be distrusted. Music, in those times, was mostly heard from the mouth of professionals. If a lady happened to show fondness for it, she had to be careful in the choice of her songs and the occasions when she evinced her leanings. These were mostly confined to orthodox topics.

Then came the age of musical institutions and seminaries. They did great good, if not in turning out experts, at least in combating popular prejudice and raising music to the level of a domestic necessity. The work done by these institutions, especially by one in Bombay, is well-known. It has now ceased to exist, but it supplies teachers to many parts of the Presidency, who are still doing useful work. Only last year, I had an opportunity of hearing some of them called together in conference at Poona. The energy and labour which they bestowed on their attainments since they left the parent institution were admirable.

### FREEDOM AND INITIATIVE

With all their usefulness, however, these institutions were not able to cultivate the freedom and initiative so necessary for the true interpretation of Indian music. They had each a system of their own, which they superstitiously followed, without leaving much scope for individual initiative. In ancient times, too, there used to be systems connected with individual teachers, but these were never allowed to be petrified into superstitious rules. They left a great deal to individual attainment. Insistence was placed on certain principles and methods which were regarded as the sacred heirlooms of certain families, but within the limitations of such principles, the teacher encouraged individual freedom. In fact, he left a student off at a certain stage of his development and advised him thereafter to be introspective and evolve out of his own initiative all the variations he was capable of, on the patterns and styles which he had learnt. During his pupillage, the student was deeply grounded in certain basic principles and methods, but when he had learnt them, he was sent out into the world to develop on his own lines and, to use an analogy to do his own embroidery on the groundwork of the patterns he had learnt. His whole art then consisted in so weaving the notes that the design was kept true to the traditional style, but in its distant variations was original. In fact the pupil's boast often was that he preserved the original pattern in the centre of his design, but, on its outskirts, he wove on his own inspiration in a way which seldom could be distinguished from, and often surpassed, the original.

### EVIL OF STANDARDISATION.

The institutions to which I have referred, speaking generally, lacked this freedom and variety. It seems to have been the aim of founders—somewhat personal and selfish—to mark their products with a stamp of their own, so that they could be distinguished, through all their later efforts, by the style associated with the name of the founder. They marked as it were, with an indelible trade-mark the goods which were manufactured in their seminary. All institutions are subject to this evil of standardisation, but in music it was particularly harmful, because it was often associated with the selfish ambition of perpetuating the name and glory of an individual founder.

In the course of time, this phase gave way to another, through which we are passing now. Music has now become more popular, and its standardisation has lost its former dogmatism. I remember that wrangles used to be dogmatically conducted about fifteen years ago over theories only distantly connected with music, as, for instance, the one about "Shrutis." I have heard several musicians, who were practical exponents of the art, pouring ridicule on these theoretical wrangles, much in the same manner as a modern professor would regard with amusement the disquisitions of the Middle ages.

### MELODY AND RHYTHM.

The present times are fortunately free from this bondage, but there is anonther evil to which they are particularly liable viz., that music may be studied in all ways and for all purposes except as a source of culture and refinement. The cultural value of Indian music is in so far as it is a creative effort and not an imitative reproduction. It is this constant effort to create one's own designs in an atmosphere of a free and intimate contact with the entire world of notes and melodies and with the rhythmic processes necessary for their interweaving, that constitutes the cultural process of music Indian music at bottom is an interpretation in manifest sounds of the melodies which are supposed to exist in Nature. Milton dreamed of them as the "music of the spheres," the harmony generated by the "primum mobile" moving on its ordained course. In a similar manner, Indian music is based upon melodies which have been associated with gods and goddesses, either because they were the inventors thereof. or possibly because the human inventors of these melodies were the worshippers of these deities and named their compositions after their favourite god.

These melodies are distributed over a whole day of twenty-four hours, each being allocated to a particular hour of the day. In India, we have the singular phenomenon—possibly existing nowhere else in the world—of a whole country singing the same tune at the same time. Its effect is often to raise a world of delightful associations as soon as a melody is sung. In orthodox circles it is regarded as a heresy to sing a melody out of its time. These melodies have been so attuned that they represent the spirit of the hour at which they are sung. Those, for instance, which are allocated to the morning from 4 a.m. to 10 a.m. are particularly soft. They represent the gentle freshness of the morning.

### THE SPIRIT OF NATURE.

All music is an interpretation of Nature, and so is Indian music. But, unlike some other systems, it attempts such interpretation, not by an imitation of the "physical" features of Nature's phenomena, but by a reproduction in terms of notes attuned to the "spirit" of such phenomena. For instance, a non-Indian musician would imitate a tempest by combining notes which, when reproduced on a piano, would sound physically like peals of thunder, or torrents of rain. In Indian melodies, however, which are associated with the tempest, we find nothing of such physical semblance. What the Indian musician does is to interpret the "spirit" and "nature" of the tempest in terms of appropriate notes which are not harsh in themselves, but are so on the scale of the octave. There is, for instance, a "Rag" called Megha Malhar in Indian music. It is supposed to be sung at the time of great tempests. It was even regarded as having the psychic power of bringing on rain. On a close examination of the components of this melody one would find that the fury of the tempest is reproduced, not in its physical aspect by the employment of notes which sound like thunder, but by the selection of notes from the octave which, when played together, constitute what may be regarded as a hard combination. While playing it, the musician is quite as subdued as if he was playing a soft morning melody, but he deftly uses his notes which to any trained ear, reproduce, on the musical, scale, hard and vigorous combinations. In other words, Indian music endeavours to interpret the spirit of Nature and not its physical or outward manifestation.

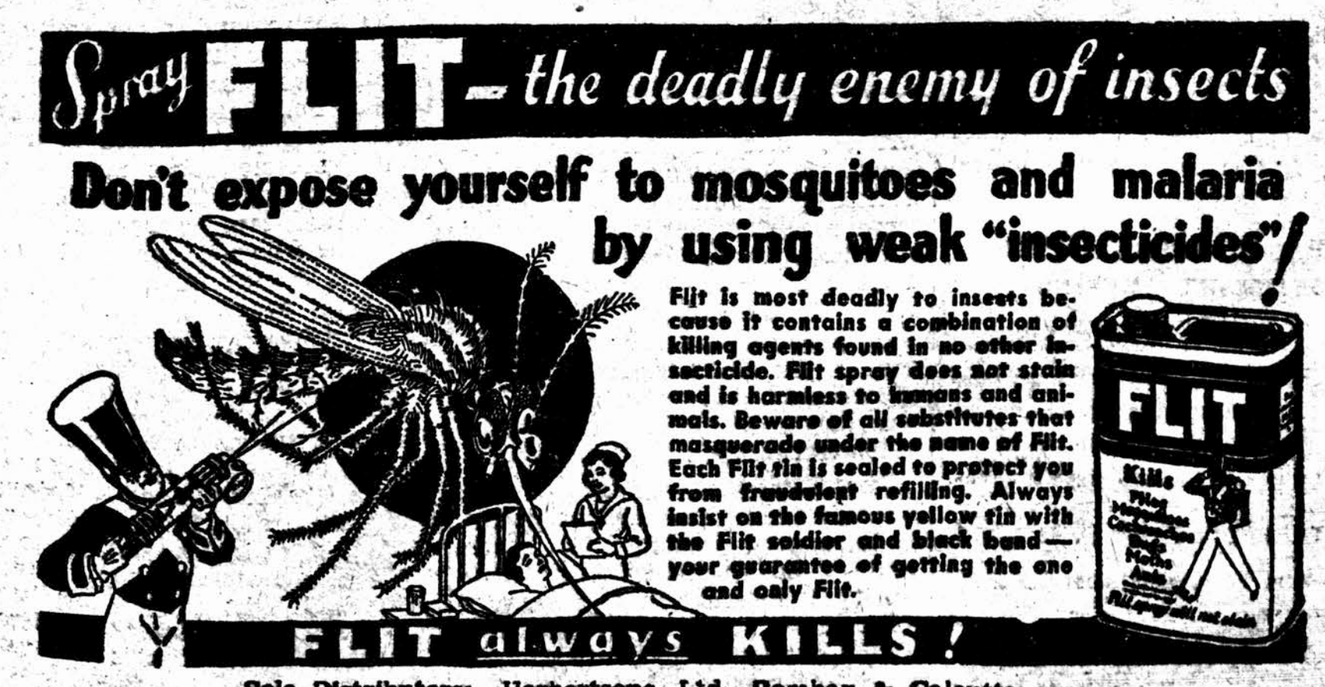
It is this process of attuning oneself to the spirit of Nature through the medium of sounds, that constitutes the refining process of Indian music. Years are spent in this study when the day is passed for the most part in intimate contact with melodies, symmetrically woven into patterns of faultless design, and in rhythmic cadences beautifully graded. These in course of time, produce a change in the very being of the musician. The chaos of his human passions and errors gradually gives place to concord and harmony, shown generally by a sweetness of temper, breadth of outlook, generosity of action and a general responsiveness to all that is good and beneficent in human life.

(TO BE CONCLUDED).

## BOYS OF THE BULLFROG BREED

The recent vigorous revival of "jumping frog" contests in the United States, noted by one or two English papers, recalls the following charming French-Canadian verse, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian."

What a queer bird the frog are!
When he sit he stand—almost;
When he walk he fly—almost;
When he sing he cry—almost;
He ain't got no tail, hardly, either;
He sit on what he ain't got—almost.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# BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

## CURRENCIES & BANKS OF WORLD

MONEY AND BANKING 1937/38. Vol. I and II—League of Nations Publication.

The Economic Intelligence Service of the League brings together in this annual series the essential information about currencies and banks all over the world. The developments of the last three or four years are the subject of a general Review in the first volume which has annexed to it 19 summary tables. The facts and figures for 49 countries on which the Review is based are given in detail in the second.

This year there is an important addition. A complete balance sheet is given (in Vol. II) with explanatory notes for each of the 44 Central Banks of the world. A chapter in the Review deals with such important points as the increasing power of Central Banks over private banks, and shows how the former have been affected by the expenditure and borrowing of Governments and State control.

Other chapters deal with subjects of current interest, for instance, "hot money", gold hoarding and "sterilization", currency disturbances, exchange control, the supply of money and its effect on prices, production and interest rates, and the recent stiffening of laws governing Commercial Banks, often in the interest of the small depositor.

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Bankers and business men with a practical interest in monetary and banking developments can obtain a good idea of present tendencies in the world from the first volume. They can then refer to the second volume for detailed information on special points which may interest them, e. g. the situation of a given country or Central Bank. Teachers and students who wan to push their enquiries beyond the description and analysis in the Review will find the second volume a mine of material for further research.

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## SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

FAL BAG SARJAN, by Bhanuprasad L. Desai, B.Ag. Printed at the Ved Printing Press, Jamnagar. Price Re. 1-4-0.

The object of this book is to make those who are interested in gardening, both kitchen and fruit, acquainted with the technique of the subject, which is scientifically treated here. It is, however, above the head of the ordinary gardener and the agriculturist who knows by heredity and long experience the required details of the craft and unless practical lessons are given to them by actual demonstration, they are not likely to improve upon their knowledge. Books like the one under notice therefore, serve only a subsidiary purpose.

Report of the fourth session of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad (1938) gives in detail the work done at the Conference held at Kundla. In these columns as a rule notices of books relating to Literature, Arts, etc. can be published and not relating to Conferences.

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MALISH by Rajratna Prof. Manikrao, printed at the Saraswati Printing Press, Bhavnagar. Price Re. 0-3-0.

Prof. Manikrao is well-known all over the Province as the best exponent of physical culture. Whatever he says thereon or on an allied subject is worth listening to. Massage of the members of the human body, if properly carried out, gives relief in many ways. It relieves fatigue, exhaustion, mental and physical, and in very many cases removes diseases. The ways in which massage of difficult parts of the body should be carried out are given here with suitable illustrations as well as the oils which have to be used in massaging. It is a useful little book.

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APNA DESHNI STHITI by Sakarlal T. Yagnik, B.A., printed at the Chitrashala Press, Poona. Price Annas Eight.

The late Vishnu Shastri Chipalunkar of Poona was a remarkable personality. He died very young at the age of thirty-two only. But during that short period of life he had accomplished much that still abides. He did not like the slavery of Government service and threw it up. It was he who founded the New English School of Poona, which later developed into the Fergusson College. It was he who founded the 'Kesari' and the 'Maratha' and not B. G. Tilak as is the common belief. He was the editor of a monthly called 'Nibandhamala'—a very original type of a periodical—and the essay noticed here—the state of our country—was one of that series. In it, sixty years ago, he had so trenchantly criticised the slave mentality of us, Indians, and the ways of Christian Missionaries and the Government servants, that he had to be warned privately by Government. The reply was his resignation. Later the book was prescribed and the ban has been lifted only recently by the Congress Ministry. It was written originally in Marathi and has now been translated into Gujarati. A perusal of it would show that we have not much changed since then.

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BAL PATHYA POTHI by Principal J. B. Durkal, M. A., printed at the Shankar Printing Press, Surat. Price Rs. 0-2-0.

Sanscrit verses with their Gujarati translations, bearing on various subjects, such as Karma, Jnan, Bhakti and many others, propounding tenets with leanings towards Sanatanist (Orthodox) beliefs make up the book. It is a case of special pleading, e.g., the opening verses on 'Nari Dharma'—duties of women prescribing the convention that a woman's husband is her god, would hardly be relished in these days. Verses on subjects like Dharma are worth studying. On the whole, however, we feel that the subject is treated in such a scholarly way that the juvenile (Bal) mind for whose guidance it is intended would fail to grasp it.

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VATOMAN BODHA, published by Jayantilal Morarji Mehta, printed at the Mahodaya Printing Press, Bhavnagar.

This collection of twenty-three stories is called 'Leaves from the record of an aged man.' They are all short and delineate various aspects of state-craft and state life. They are entertaining and contain an amount of state lore.

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(1) KHARI KELAVANI by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, (2) Gram Bhajan Mandali, compiled by Jugatram Dave, both printed at the Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-2-0 respectively.

The first book is a selection of Gandhiji's views as disclosed in his numerous writings and speeches on the theory and art of education. He frankly admits in the introduction that his original views, with the passage of time and gathering of experience, have undergone a change and the same has been set out here, clearly and lucidly. His work in the field of education is too well-known to need any comment here.

The second book is a collection of devotional songs (Bhajans) likely to prove attractive to village congregations. They breathe noble and patriotic sentiments.

K.

## A CHINESE SEES THE WORLD

Mr. C. S. See, author of "A Chinese Sees the World" (Malaya Publishing House, Singapore) has written quite an interesting account of his travel round the world. As a guide book it would serve a useful purpose. It is too superficial to be more than that. That cannot be otherwise for, after all, the autho has been able to spend only a short time in each of the countries he has passed through, hardly sufficient by any means to probe the depths of such country's life and soul.

The Rotary Movement is a splendid one. The author seems to have been greeted by each country he visited in its true spirit of international comradeship. The author's personal doings are allowed to intrude too much places. That spoils the continuity of the narrative.

Even though this trip happened to be the author's first out of his native land, for a youth of twenty-five he has been rather childish over such things as a London Policeman or the Hollywood movie stars. There is, however a naivete about Mr. See's style that saves the subject he treats from lapsing into drivel.

On the whole it is a good guide to have handy while travelling the route taken by Mr. See.

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(Continued from Col. 4.)

ly maintained.

TANVIR (Bombay)—The April number contains several readable articles and poems by well-known writers like L. Ahmad, Majnun, Mahmud Israibi, Imam Akbarabadi. The editress gives some personal anecdotes which throw a flood of light on the condition of women in this country. Firaq Gorakhpuri contributes a very beautiful poem.

## URDU PERIODICALS

ISMAT (Delhi)—The issue for April opens with a short article from the pen of the late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi. Shaista Akhtar describes in an article how the poor and the aged are looked after by the State in England, while Mughla Khatun throws light on the social life of the women of Chattisgarh. "Sobha" and "Ghari" are readable stories. Saiyed Raza Ahmad describes the home industry of making toys from wool or cotton while Begum Yamin Quraishi explains the hire-purchase system in vogue in big towns. In the poetry section poems headed "Aghosh-e-Madar" and "Biwi" are well-written.

NIGAR (Lucknow)—The April number opens with a remarkable poem entitled "Payn-e-Muhabat," by Prince Moazzam Jah Bahadur and the unity of thought maintained in it is admirable. Prof. Firaq's speech broadcast from Delhi on the 27th of February is reproduced. The subject-matter is "the element of truth in Urdu ghazals", and it is very beautifully dealt with. In another article the financial and the military policy of Herr Hitler is discussed. Jahihur-Rahman Azmi discusses the position of Arabs as orators and points out by quoting examples that they understood human psychology very well. "Maktubat-e-Niaz" is continued. "Islami Hindi" (history of Muhamadan rule in India) is also continued.

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ZAMANA (Cawnpore) The place of honour is given to Mr. Dayal Pershad's article on "Iqbal and Mysticism" and in this connection the writer not only explains Iqbal's mystic thoughts but compares them with those of English poets. Saiyed Maqbul Husain deals with the Urdu side of Iqbal's poetry. In the poetry section poems addressed to the Gomti are splendid. Maulavi Izhar-ul-Hasan's tribute to the late Barq of Delhi is also very well-written.

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MAARIF (Azamgarh)—In the issue for March Maulana Saiyed Riyasat Ali Nadvi explains the high ideals of Islamic system of education, and since it is to run into a series, it is bound to be comprehensive. Saiyed Muhammad Abdullah, M.A., D.Litt, throws light on the theory of history as held by the late Allama Shibli. Notes and other features are well-maintained.

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JAMEA (Delhi)—The February issue opens with a well-known-article on modern idealism and in this connection the writer, Mirza Mahbub Beg, give an exposition of the philosophical views of two eminent Italian thinkers. Mr. Muhammad Ahmed describes in an article, the Indian Economic Conference held at Hyderabad the other day. Khwaja Sarwar Hasan points out, in the course of a short article, some of the outstanding defects of the proposed Federation and opines that unless they are removed India cannot derive any benefit therefrom Khwaja Gulam-us-Saiyedain, in a lengthy dissertation, explains the Wardha scheme of education and express the hope that those who take part in it will devote all their energies towards making it a success. Maulana Aslam Jairajpuri describes the Iqbal Day as celebrated in Lahore on the ninth of January 1938 by the Inter-Collegiate brotherhood. Notes, reviews and other features are ful-

(Continued in col. 3)

# A Page For Women

## PREMATURE BALDNESS

### Its Causes, Prevention And Cure

Baldness has been called a disease of civilisation, it being never met with amongst aboriginal tribes. It is a curious fact that men suffer more from this complaint than women, which is doubtless due to different occupations and environments. Premature baldness rises from numerous and various causes.

Among the male sex, one of the principal factors is the wearing of light, heavy water proof hats. These press on the blood-vessels going to the scalp, and prevent the proper nutrition of the air bulbs. The use of caps may also produce a similar effect by supplying a close covering to the head not required by nature and thus causing relaxation and atrophy of the hair tubes. Another way in which baldness is often brought about is living in over-heated and gas-lighted rooms and offices. Other potent factors in producing early loss of hair consist of mental worry, excessive anxiety, overstudy, passion and grief. Besides all these influences that rob us of our locks, there are still others that might be mentioned, including disorders of the stomach, general debility dandriff, habitual smoking, hard working, late hours, and irregular habits.

There is, unfortunately no remedy for baldness arising from the destruction of the hair bulbs as is generally the case in regard to persons of advanced age. When however, the loss of hair occurs in early or middle life, there is no reason to despair, if proper treatment is resorted to. If the ailment has arisen from any of the primary causes I have mentioned, the first thing to do is to remove the factor, whatever it may be. Should the person afflicated be in in a low state of health, cod-liver oil and a tonic of iron and quinine may advantageously be taken. For outward application a remarkably effective lotion will be found in one where the basis is ordinary paraffin oil. Frequently to my knowledge, this has effected a cure when everything else has failed. The lotion can be made up as follows:

Paraffin oil, one gill; oil of lavender, ten drops; tincture of cantharides, two drachms.

The lotion is to be well shaken each time before using a little of which should be rubbed into the roots of the hair every night and mornng.

#### PREMATURE GREYNESS

The locks of our forefathers only grew grey with advancing years, but in the present generation it is not uncommon to see middle-aged, and even young persons with their hair mixed with silver threads.

Premature greyness arises in most cases from some of those causes, to which early baldness is attributable. Mental worry, etc., combined with a sedentary life, is, perhaps, the chief agent in blanching the hair. Sometimes the mischief is traceable to a local cause, as dandriff, for instance, or neuralgia where the nerves presiding over the nutrition are at fault, some people ("Albionos") are grey from birth, owing to a destitution of pigment or colouring matter in the hair. A severe illness will sometimes be followed by the hair turning grey, but under such conditions it frequently happens that the colour returns with the perfect recuperation of health. There are many authenticated stories of almost instantaneous blanching of the hair, caused by great fear, fright or anxiety. A striking case, for example, is that related of the rebel sepoy of the Bengal Army, who was taken prisoner, and brought up for examination. The remarkable narrative has been told as follows:—"Divested of his uniform, and stripped naked, he was surrounded by the soldiers and then first apparently became alive to the dangers of his position. He trembled violently, intense horror and despair was depicted on his contenance; and although he answered the questions, but to him, he seemed almost stupefied with fear. While actually under observation and within the space of half an hour his hair became grey on every part of his head, it having been when he came into the court of jet black colour. It is said that the attention of the bystandars was first attracted by the Sergeant, whose prisoner he was, exclaiming, "He is turning grey!" and gradualily, but decidedly, the change went on before all, till in the space of half an hour, it was complete."

Premature greyness, it is almost needless to say, can best be preventured by avoiding those baneful influences already set forth from which the complaint generally arises. Those unfortunate persons whose hair has begun to show signs of greyness will find the paraffin lotion I have prescribed for baldness excellent for the purpose of assisting the hair bulbs in secreting the pigment that may be absent through want of nutrition. Indeed, in most cases it will effect a cure

**Some of the students of the Hagoromo Girls' High School in Osaka have recently organised a Girl Gliders' Association and began an active practice in soaring.**

#### INDIAN DISHES

**Kheer**

½ lb. patna rice
1 pint milk.
½ lb. sugar.
A good-sized piece of cinnamon.

PREPARATION:—

Wash the rice well, and set it on with the milk and cinnamon; cover the pan and boil very quietly, or the rice will not swell and soften properly. Boil till the milk is quite absorbed and the rice is a soft mash, then mix in the sugar, and serve either hot or cold. The rice should be very fine in the grain. This dish is only suited for children as a sort of milk pudding.

**GOOLGOOLA, OR FRITTERS**

2 ozs. semolina.
3 ozs. ghee.
2 eggs.
¼ pint milk.

PREPARATION:—

Beat the eggs well, whites, and yolks together, add the semolina by degrees, and then the milk, making a smooth batter. Put on the ghee in a small sauce-pan, and, when it boils, put in one dessert-spoonful of batter at a time, and fry to a rich brown colour; fry each separately, and serve hot, dusted with castor sugar.

**TOMATO CHUTNEY**

2 lbs. ripe tomatoes.
2 lbs. sugar.
½ lb. green ginger.
1 lb. raisins, stoned.
¼ lb. salt.
1 oz. garlic.
½ oz. powdered chillies.
1 quart bottle of vinegar.

PREPARATION:—

Place the tomatoes in a shallow pan, and put them in the oven till they crack, when the skin can be readily removed. Peel and care the tomatoes, and boil them, with half the bottle of vinegar, for ten minutes.

Pound or grind the ginger, garlic, and raisins with enough vinegar to make them into a paste.

Boil the sugar, with the remainder of the vinegar, into a thick syrup.

Mix all the ingredients together with the salt and chillies, and boil till the fruit and syrup run the one way when put on a plate held sideways.

**ITALIAN PILLAU**

2 ozs. butter.
½ lb. rice.
2 ozs. grated cheese.
1½ pints stock.

PREPARATION:—

Bring the butter to the boil and then put in the rice and fry it to a golden colour; add sufficient boiling stock to cover the rice and boil till the rice is tender, adding more stock, if necessary as it is absorbed by the rice swelling. When ready, stir in the grated cheese, and serve at once hot.


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# Psychology And Flagellation

## The History Of Corporal Punishment Presents The Problem In All Aspects

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

The fact that the British Home Office has recently appointed a Special Committee to investigate the question of judiciary and other uses of corporal punishment ought to dispel the popular idea that the brutality of whipping in the jail and the school-room has practically been abolished in Great Britain consistently with the predominance of the ideas of modern humanitarianism and an improved understanding of psycho-pathology, not only of crime, but also of human behaviour in its various aspects, including those characterized as abnormal.

### COMMITTEE OF REFORM.

The Committee, while its terms of reference may be specific and restricted, that is to say, by the task of suggesting reform in the existing law in the matter of infliction of corporal punishment on juvenile and adult criminals and school children (the bracketting of the two categories is certainly curious, not to say grotesque), can survey with facility the vast but well-arranged field of knowledge concerned with abnormal psychology with special reference to criminal and delinquent traits and the methods calculated to deal with it with favourable results and draw conclusions that may mark a distinct change in terms of the modern approach towards the problems of crime and punishment, profoundly influenced as they remain by the essential 'social' outlook. But whether or not the Committee's findings and recommendations are in perfect agreement with what may be termed as the purely scientific view of the present day pspchology, it is necessary that public opinion which normally exerts a certain amount of influence on the official view (at any rate, in democratic countries), should be well-informed and free both from ignorance and bias. It is public opinion, indeed, more than the letter or sanctions of the law that has placed effective restraint on the freedom of or tendency towards sentencing convicts to whipping and other revolting forms of punishment, but for which there is definite psychological evidence to prove, life for those unfortunates as well for those morally responsible for their crimes and punishments would have become much more intolerable than it actually is.

### FLAGELLATION & THE PUBLIC.

Much as modern psychology has done to probe human nature and shed a fresh and even startling light on various obscure phenomena in the behaviour and reactions of the human mind, we have still to propagate this knowledge and apply it to specific problems, in other words, to popularize and exploit it in a manner that could facilitate the task of better understanding of the problems of social adjustment and the special tasks of civilisation. What is more, the findings of psychology as a mental and certainly creative science, have to be utilised as a valuable corrective in arriving at a synthesis of objective and historical data: they furnish the why and how in the progression and movement of reality. Such an ideal approach is typified in Mr. George Ryley Scott's "The History of Corporal Punishment": A Survey of Flagellation In Its Historical, Anthropological and Sociological Aspects. (T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London, S. 10, net), a recent publication that combines in itself the quintessential qualities of a number of books on the different aspects of flagellation and correlates them into the perspective of a modern problem with which we are confronted. It is difficult to understand why the sale of this book has been restricted to 'members of the medical and legal professions, scientists, anthropologists, psychologists, sociologists, criminologists and social workers' when apparently one finds nothing in it to which exception could be taken as calculated to be harmful in any way whatsoever in its effect on the mind of the person who cannot very well claim for himself (or herself) the distinction of belonging to any of the scheduled 'ists.

### LUST, RELIGION & CRUELTY.

Mr. Ryley Scott's book on the contrary, has its first and greatest appeal to the general public in so far it presents in a simple and straightforward manner the whole problem of corporal punishment. As the author explains:

> It is only by linking up the psychological aspects with the religious and so-called punitive aspects that the true and full significance of flagellation as a social phenomenon can be realised and analysed. Novalis truly says: "It is rather astonishing that the association of lust, religion and cruelty during all these years has not caused mankind to pay more attention to the intimate character of the relationship and to their common aims."

and:

> For this story, in all its astounding and well-nigh incredible mixture of cruelty, eroticism, superstition, voluptuousness and persecution, exhibits a panorama of amazing interest. One's horror at the cruelty and obscenity connected with the practice of flagellation, is overcome by one's amazement at its universality, its tolerance, and even its approval throughout the civilized world for, at least eighteen hundred years of the Christian dispensation.

### ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY.

It is hardly necessary to add to this, in the words of Nietzsche, that the 'wild beast' (of cruelty) has not been slain at all, it lives, it flourishes, it has only been —transfigured.' The view of Nietzschean ethics is endorsed today by the principles of modern psychology. Not that the "History of Corporal Punishment" is unduly influenced by the purely psychological approach towards flagellation. It is more an objective and historical narrative of the different modes of flagellation that is interesting and valuable in itself, both from a scientific and literary points of view than an attempt at analysis with the help of psychological methods. It is also necessary in this connection to define the exact role of psychology or, more accurately, psycho-analytics, a role that is not without certain limitations that cannot, of course, be described as inherent in it. Psychology, as could be seen from its present development, is essentially an instrument of inquiry and is susceptible as such to misuses on the part of those who, while employing it, impose on it tasks that strictly speaking lie outside of its legitimate scope. Freud himself has demonstrated this in recent years by modifying some of his earliest views in the light of subsequent experience gained in the field of inquiry.

### A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH.

As regards the specific function of psychology in relation to the problem of flagellation or, would it not be better to say, its social dangers, it is this: to explain the precise or probable motivations or impulses of flagellation as a preliminary stage in the therapeutic approach towards the phenomenon and to achieve solution of the problem by indicating the line of therapy, a process in psychological treatment that is not very far removed from the one of successful diagnosis, in fact, that of correlation. In other words, since human cruelty is inevitable and the instinctual human aggression can only be regressed in the absence of sublimation, it is necessary to hit on the method that would be far from dangerous and one more in accord with social needs. Such an understanding of flagellation is considerably helped by this "History", which projects this particular form of basic cruelty against the background of social conditions of the past, tracing the transformation of the phenomenon in its various stages and its greatest value lies in the fact that it presents a complete picture of the phenomenon and interprets it in a highly rational and scientific manner. Every aspect of flagellation is treated with great care and sense of clarity as well as with adequate documentation and finally, the book is probably the most powerful argument in favour of total abolition of flagellation at least in its employment as a punitive and reformative measure, because other forms of it have merely the significance of individual abnormal psychology expressed in acts of sexual aberration and perversion. The plates reproduced in the book enhance its literary and historic importance.


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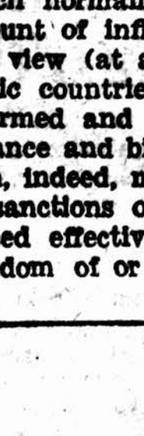

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# ART AND THE STATE

*RECEPTION TO MENAKA — ART IN CIVIC LIFE — APPRECIATION OF ART IN INDIA AND EUROPE — ART MOVEMENT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY — BASIC UNITY OF DIFFERENT ARTS — WORSHIP OF FALSE GODS — TRAVANCORE UNION AND ART — CRIPPLING OF CREATIVE PROCESSES OF ARTISTS — RELIGION OF ARTIST.*

By D. G. VYAS.

Public reception to artists like the one accorded to Shrimati Menaka and her party under the presidentship of His Worship the Mayor is a rarity in the civic life of Bombay, but it bears testimoney to increasing appreciation of artists by Bombay. Reception to an artist should not be considered either as a formality or as an end in itself, but it should ripen into recognition of art as an indispensable factor in civic administration. A nation aspiring to be respected as a cultured nation should respect eminent artists as much as political leaders, scientists or scholars.

**MENAKA'S ACHIEVEMENTS.**

The brilliant achievements of Menaka and the members of her party at the International Dance Olympiad in Germany should be esteemed as achievements of India for which the whole country should feel indebted to them. Menaka and Uday Shankar have secured for India a place in the forefront of art-democracies of the world. They belong to the distinguished category of a few but foremost Indian personalities who have earned international reputation. They are great in Europe; they are greater still in India, not because of their distinction in Europe, but because of their devotion to the noble cause of Indian art and their rare artistic talents and abilities

**NATION & ARTISTS.**

Dr. Hamid's remark that merits of great artists should be recognised and they should not be honoured only because they had been honoured in other countries, will not fail to appeal to every thoughful art-lover. It is deplorable that eminent artists, scientists or scholars are not respected in India unless they are respected in Europe. Art-consciousness of India should be awakened to such an extent that people can recognise the importance of artists and can discriminate and appreciate their qualities. A fashion prevalent among some artists to parade a trip to Europe as a qualification of efficiency and excellence should be discouraged before it hardens into a tradition, resulting into pernicious effect on the growth of art.

**INDIAN DANCE IN EUROPE.**

Mr. Gerrard's opinion that the average European can never fully grasp the subtleties of expression is worthy of consideration. But, in view of the position of art in Europe it can be stated that an average European is actively interested in art and artists and connoisseurs are hypersensitive to the appeal of grace of expression and consummate beauty irrespective of subtleties and complexities of Indian dance. The unique distinction achieved by Menaka in Europe should be attributed to deep appreciation of genuine and superfine art by European artists and art-lovers.

**PIONEERS OF ART-MOVEMENT.**

Menaka's suggestion to secure Government and Municipal subsidies for art of dancing practically synchronised with the interview granted by Uday Shankar to the representative of the "Chronicle" whilst passing through Bombay en route to Java. Both of them agree with each other as regards the necessity of developing the art, but differ in their methods of approach to the problem. In spite of that it is not difficult to visualise some type of art-movement pioneered by then.

"Mayura-Nritya" by Menaka

(Sketch by Ahivasi).

**SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ART.**

Uday Shankar's proposal to establish an international centre of dance and music will have the effect of popularising them both in and outside India. In view of the ever increasing intercourse between different nations possibility of some benefit accruing to art in general from concentration of activities upon its international aspect cannot be overlooked. Menaka's proposal to emphasise upon the political aspect of art for the sake of its development in India will evoke keen interest of every art-lover. Both these proposals can be synthetically condensed into a definite scheme of immense practical importance. Co-operation of these two great exponents of art will ensure successful working of such a scheme.

**STATE & ART.**

Art cannot prosper unless it is supported by the State. Encouragement to art by the State was one of the outstanding features of the ancient civilisation of India. Art-teachers were not only exempt from taxation, but were subsidised by the State. Even in modern India the Government have recognised the importance of and given encouragement to permanent fine arts—painting, sculpture and architecture—by establishing art-schools in various provinces. Archaeology is one of the essential departments of the Central Government. Though it is not actively concerned with art, its efforts for exploration and preservation of ancient monuments ensures permanence to the art-treasure of India. Thus, art happens to be partly the basis of activities of the department in an indirect manner.

**INDISPENSABILITY OF ART-MOVEMENT.**

No system of Government can be considered as ideal unless it is inclusive of art. When the Government have accepted the principle of encouraging permanent fine arts directly as well as indirectly, they should envisage the problem of accepting art in its entirety as an indispensable department of the State. An effective all-India art-movement headed by art-experts like Menaka and Uday Shankar and urging upon the Central and Provincial Governments the need of recognising art as a department of the State cannot be delayed any longer. The movement will receive immense momentum if the Congress and other political bodies will include art in their programmes of political emancipation of the country and will give support and sympathies to it. Such a movement will also facilitate the solution of the problem of recognition of art by Municipalities at least by starting Municipal theatres.

**PROVINCIAL FORMS OF DANCE**

The classical dance, which has been elevated almost to the pink of perfection by the inventiveness of the Indian artist, is the main, but not the only, form of Indian dance. The rhythm of Indian life has profusely expressed itself through numerous channels of provincial dances, whose integrity of archetypal forms remains intact even to-day. They should not be depreciated as archaic or rural art-forms. A movement for the revival of the art of dancing should take stock of all such art-forms and endeavour to analyse and appreciate their artistic values. The basic unity of other apparently independent arts is manifest in the interconnection between dance, drama and music from which dance cannot be isolated. Efforts to revive the art of dancing cannot avoid music in all its aspects.

**PROFESSIONAL DANCERS.**

The importance of professional exponents of traditional dance to the revivalistic movement cannot be underestimated. When India is fast outgrowing the stage of social inequality and ostracism, barriers existing between the society and professional artists should also be removed and the artists should be raised to the status of respectable citizens.

**WORSHIP OF FALSE GODS.**

Poverty has been compelling professional dancers to trade upon their noble art and be satisfied with whatever doles are offered to them. The traditional art of dancing is thus becoming a handmaid to aristocracy. The practice of some well-to-do people to distinguish themselves as stars on the stage as well as in social circles before receiving adequate training from their professional teachers, who deserve more popularity than themselves, should be deprecated. In view of the inability of inappreciative sections of public to discriminate between genuine and counterfeit art dance as an art is likely to wither if false gods are worshipped.

**ART-FORCE CENTRE OF INDEPENDENCE.**

The Travancore Union should be congratulated on having arranged an interesting lecture on "Art—the Force-Centre of National Independence" by Dr. Trivikram, especially when art is the least favourite subject on the platform of Bombay. The lecture reflected depth of study, thought and convictions. Dr. Trivikram's plea for the awakening of the art-consciousness of the nation, without which, he said, emancipation is impossible, sheds new light on trends of political thought. It is a remedy which treats the cause

*(Continued On Page 36)*

## NATIONAL SCOUTS FOR SIND

According to programme, the Organising Secretary of the I.N.S.A. visited Sind and was successful in persuading the local citizens to organise an independent National Scout Association for Sind, which will immediately join the Hindustan Scout Association.

The Baden-Powell Movement is in a desparate plight in Sind as in the rest of the country. The Organising Secretary met some of the officials of the B. P. Movement and attended private meeting of scoutmasters of the B. P. Movement, who were all feeling helpless to go on with a movement in which the children refused to join. The internal affairs of the B. P. Movement are no less happy and one official of the Scout Movement has been prosecuting another for defamation in a court of law. This the state of utter demoralisation that has overtaken a movement which was dominated by officials and sometimes run by the usual title-hunters and fame seekers. It appears that the Provincial Commissioner is making one more effort to make the Nawab of Chhatari realise the hopelessness of carrying on a movement which is in disgrace with public opinion.

The Karachi Municipality has stopped the grant of the B. P. Association and with the kind permission of the Mayor, Mr. Hatim Alavi, Dr. Mehta was able to address the Municipal Cubmasters when the Administrative Officer of Schools presided.

The Organising Secretary also met the Prime Minister and two other Ministers. The Prime Minister concurred with the idea that Indian institutions and movements should be managed by Indians themselves, whilst another Minister said that in many respects Sind has gone even further than the Congress Provinces, and national movements will even find support with them.

Dr. Mehta addressed several meetings of Boy and Girl schools and met some of the important Principals of Karachi Schools. One of the biggest of the local schools, which has eight scout troops, has decided to affiliate without delay with the new National Association.

### A Public Appeal

A public appeal for the support of the National Movement and organising immediately a branch in the Sind Province was issued by several prominent citizens of Karachi. The appeal closes with the following statement:

"The most urgent need is the immediate nationalisation of training. Unless our boys and girls are brought up in a thoroughly national atmosphere under complete non-official control, the children cannot imbibe love for the country and desire for the service of the Motherland, nor can the movement command public support and confidence. We, therefore, appeal to the public, especially to the parents, teachers and government, and all patriotic-minded citizens of Sind to give their wholehearted support to the National Scout Movement so that Sind may march abreast of other provinces and the rest of the country."

The appeal was signed by Miss Jethi Sipalimalani, M.L.A., Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, M.L.A., Moulvi Mohamed Sidiq, Mr. Lalji Mehrotra, Mr. Trikamdas Vadhumal (Ex-Mayor), Mr. K. Punniah (Editor "Sind Observer"), Dr. Bhopatkar, Mrs. Gool Minwalla, Mr. Haridas Lalji, Hakim Fateh Mohamed, Mr. Meharsing Isharsingh and Tarasingh of the Sikh Young Men's Association, Mr P. N. Mehta and others.

### New Association Formed

A meeting of the convenors of the new Association was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Sidhwa, M.L.A., which decided immediately to organise in Sind a National Scout Association which will affiliate with the Hindustan Scout Association. Mr. Varechia of the Seva Samiti and Mrs. Gool Minwalla were elected Joint Secretaries and a provisional Provincial Council was appointed to draft the Provincial Constitution.

Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, Secretary of the Hindustan Scout Association will visit Karachi in July and run a training camp there. Karachi has promised to give a rousing reception to the beloved Father of the Indian Scout Movement.

After the inauguration of the association, Dr. Mehta addressed a huge public meeting at the T. S. Hall, where a large number of persons from all communities and both sexes were present. Dr. Mehta, in a brief speech, thoroughly exposed the hypocrisy of the B. P. Movement and the notorious secret circular which marred scout unity in India. He pointed out how the National Headquarters was playing a political game under the leadership of men like Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg in Punjab, Mr. Dey in Bengal and Tyrell in Bombay. He gave the whole history of the Scout Movement in India and proved step by step how the movement was exploited for Imperialistic purposes, how control was denied to Indians and how unconstitutionally the Triennial Conference was ruled by Mr. Hogg, the Mussolini of the Indian Headquarters. He asserted that all days of compromise were over and a ruthless purge must be carried out throughout India to remove from Indian soil the Baden-Powell Association. He especially appealed to the Guides who were present there in large numbers to be wide-awake and not lag behind their brothers in their final decision to rid the Indian Scout Movement of all unworthy elements.

### A Worthy Decision

The importance that the scout movement is receiving at the hands of the present Governments can be seen by the fact that the Scout Problem was discussed at length at the recent meeting of Congress Premiers. Gandhiji, who together with Rabindranath Tagore, was once the patron of the Indian Scout Association, was also informed of the scout situation, and the Congress Working Committee too is likely to take up the matter in earnest. I am reliably informed that the Congress Ministers have agreed to give full support to the Hindustan Scout Association and the National Movement, and so the cause of scouting will thrive more and more with public opinion behind us. The I.N.S.A. has sent a copy of the Nawab of Chhatari's Secret Circular, together with a copy of the General Secretary's reply, to the General Secretary of the Working Committee for their information

### Third Scouters' Training Camp

The Third Scouters' Training camp which is now being run at Malad is significant in the sense that it is attended by representatives of the Y.M.C.A. This proves beyond doubt how truly national associations have realised that days of the B. P. Movement are numbered in India and the national movement alone must thrive and receive the support of every self-respecting Indian. The camp is also attended by scouters from Nasik and Ahmedabad.

### Are They Sleeping?

It was nearly eight months ago that the Triennial Conference of the B. P. Association inaugurated by the Viceroy, passed bombastic resolutions to hoodwink public opinion. The Governors were to retire and a new constitution was to be drafted by the Headquarters Council. There is no sign of the coming constitution though the nine months' gestation period is nearing its end. The Governor of Sind is yet attending parades and in Bombay city nook-and-corner rallies are being addressed by Mr. Tyrell, who, in alliance with a clique of reactionaries is breathing fire and brimstone at Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy. The fun is very enjoyable, for the nominated Mr. Tyrell claims that the Provincial Association "has no no right to take the boys with it." Evidently Mr. Tyrell believes that all Indian boys belong to him, and he is ably supported by Mr. C. B. Sethna, who seems to have found more time for scouting, being relieved of his radio activities. Mr. Godrej, who received the same Medal of Merit a second time at the Santa Cruz show, and our old friend Mr. J. D. Surti are the camp-followers of Mr. Tyrell. By the bye, the "grand rally" at Santa Cruz was attended by about 650 scouts from 155 registered troops. Baloo is extremely proud of this achievement of twenty years of Scouting in a city with a population of 12 lakhs. This 650 represented three separate "Federations" organised directly and indirectly by Mr Tyrell—namely the Parsis, the Roman Catholics and the Aga Khanis. We have an objection to this ideal practice of Scout principles, but we are extremely sorry that the idle Bombay public did not flock to Santa Cruz to rally round Mr. Tyrell's banner of reaction as he wanted them to do. The rally terminated with an insult to Vande-Mataram against which no one protested. I remember the spirit of the World Jamboree where Indian boys had rushed to the rostrum to shout Vande-Mataram after the end of the British National Anthem. At Santa Cruz, the rally ended in 'the God save the King' but thanks to Mr. Tyrell, Vande-Mataram was 'given a place.'

### Indian Efficiency Magazine

The House of Taraporevala is well-known to every book-lover in India. The progress this well-known firm has shown as one of the foremost book-sellers and publishers in this country is a by-word for efficiency and enterprise. It is thus very appropriate that the new "Indian Efficiency Magazine" should be issued under their auspices. Taraporevala has secured the co-operation of Mr. Herbert N. Casson, the famous efficiency expert, in this venture and its success is thus assured. The title of this new monthly is self-explanatory and its perusal will be found to be a source of profit as much as pleasure. And to the book-lover and bibliophile this new magazine will give a bird's-eye view of the latest publications, for which alone it is worth having. The annual subscription is only Rs. 2-8-0 and it is thus in the reach of everybody.

## FIGHTING PARALYSIS

### Salt Solution Used

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Evidence that acute infantile paralysis can be treated by injection of a hypotonic salt solution into the blood stream has been found in a series of experiments, first on monkeys and later on humans, by Dr. George M. Retan of the College of Medicine at Syracuse University. The experiments were started in 1935.

"This hypotonic salt solution (low salt content) has been used successfully in the treatment of acute polimyelitis, acute encephalitis (sleeping sickness) and syphilis of the central nervous system," Dr. Retan said. "Future experience may also show that it may be of advantage for treatment of streptococcus and meningococcus meningitis."

Dr. Retan reported treatment in fifty-seven cases of respiratory paralysis and paralysis of the throat. There was recovery in ten cases of respiratory paralysis and six cases of paralysis of the throat.

He added that weakness of the muscles of the extremities without actual paralysis, has promptly improved and reflexes often return following treatment. The treatment rests upon the physiologic principle of the osmotic pressure of the blood stream.

## MAHATMA BLESSES BETROTHED COUPLE

### His Grandson To Wed Travancore Girl

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mahatma Gandhi's family which is connected by marriage to a well-known Brahmin family in South India (his son, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, of the "Hindustan Times," Delhi, having marriad a daughter of the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier of Madras) is to have a further matrimonial link with the South. One of Mahatma Gandhi's grandsons, Mr. Kanthilal Gandhi is engaged to be married to Miss K. P. Saraswathi Thangachi of Trivandrum.

According to information from Wardha, the betrothal ceremony took place at Shegaon in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi. After the ceremony, the Mahatma gave his blessings to the bethrothed couple, who are for the present staying with him.

Miss Saraswathi Thangachi, who belongs to a respectable Nayar family in Travancore, is the daughter of Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai (Advocate, Trivandrum) and a niece of Mr. G. Ramachandran (Secretary of the Travancore Harijan Sevak Sangh). She is a student of the School Final class in a girl's school at Trivandrum.

Mr. Kanthilal Gandhi, who has been studying in a college in Bangalore, intends to take a degree in medicine, It is stated that the marriage will take place on the completion of the couple's education.

## RAJEN BABU GETS GOOD SLEEP

WARDHAGANJ, May 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad had good sleep last night but cough persists while his temperature remains between 99 and 101. Doctors are of the opinion that a week's careful treatment and nursing will be necessary before he will be free of his present troubles.

**Sardar Leaving For Bombay.**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj interviewed Mahatmaji at Shegaon yesterday for about three hours. They are meeting Gandhiji to-day. The Sardar will leave for Bombay to-day.

Mr. M. S. Aney will interview Mr. Gandhi at Shegaon to-morrow.—A. P.

## DON'T INFLICT CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

### Madras School Inspector's Circular To Teachers

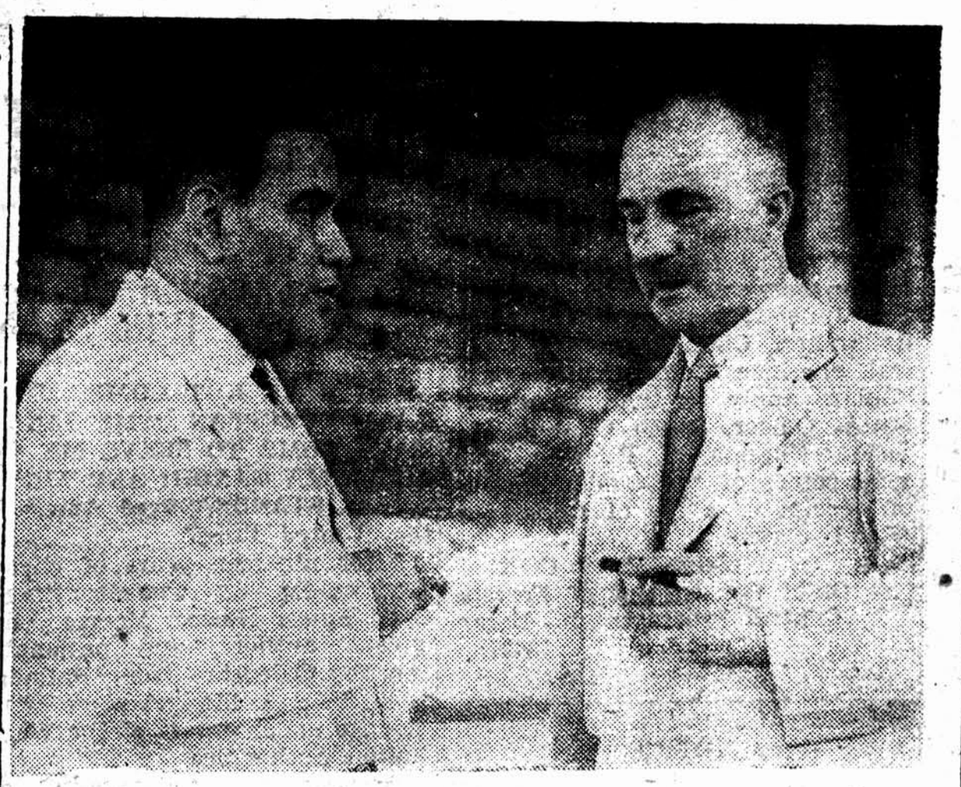
SALEM, May 26.

"Instances of teachers using violence against pupils have come recently to my notice," says the District Educational Officer, in the course of a circular to the schools all over the district.

He adds: "In one school a boy was beaten on the head causing swelling. The teachers may be instructed not to inflict any corporal punishment on students and not to have any cane with them. Teachers losing temper have to be punished and they do not deserve to continue in the profession".

By another circular, the Educational Officer stresses on the need of giving practical training to students in high and elementary schools in an inexpensive manner, as suggested to him by the Premier.—United Press.

The Governor of the Central Provinces has given his assent to the C. P. and Berar Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants Taxation Bill, imposing a 5 per cent. tax on the value of such sales.



**Major-General Bradfield (right), Surgeon-general to the Government of India, who sailed for England by s. s. "Corfu," was seen off by Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M. D., (left.)**

# Govt.'s Orders On Physical Education Report

## Special Grants For Schools Without Playgrounds; Help For Gymnasia; Instructions To Be Given In Hindusthani

The Government of Bombay have passed orders on the recommendations of the Physical Education Committee who submitted their report in December last.

Government agree that physical training should be compulsory for all children, says the Director of Information in the course of a communique.

Satisfactory medical arrangements should be made to examine each pupil medically every year to determine, his or her fitness to receive such training. Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,716 for making satisfactory arrangements for medical examination in Government educational institutions.

Government have accepted the recommendation that the grant for physical education should be separate from the ordinary grant given for general education.

As regards payment of grants to schools on account of physical education these will be paid during the current year as a special case on a provincial basis on the estimated approved expenditure subject to later adjustment.

Government agree that expenditure on games like tennis and cricket should not be admitted for grant but expenditure on scouting, camping, medical inspection and physical apparatus should be admissible. In the case of secondary schools no grant will be paid unless the schools levy a reasonable games or physical education fee.

As regards provision for playgrounds, Government have decided that a list of schools without playgrounds should be first drawn up. An amount of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for the current year for this purpose and will be given to such school as need it most

As regards the recommendation of the Committee to acquire plots, the Government consider that in the beginning at least the schools may be asked to get the plots 'on lease' if possible as it would be difficult otherwise to cope with the demands for grants for the plot to be acquired. The Government agree that all teachers who are fit should receive training as physical instructors.

The Government's decision regarding the establishment of a training institute has already been announced but the proposal for a college of physical education will be considered later after some experience has been gained of the working of the scheme.

The recommendation to start short-term courses for secondary teachers is accepted.

Government agree with the Committee that gymnasia should receive help from Government. An amount of Rs. 10,000 is sanctioned for giving grants to gymnasia during the current year. The regulations to be observed by the gymnasia in this connection will be issued in due course.

GOVERNMENT DESIRE THAT HINDUSTANI SHOULD BE USED WHEN COMMANDS ARE GIVEN IN PHYSICAL TRAINING EXERCISES.

The course for physical education will be prepared in consultation with the Board of Physical Education and the staff of the Training Institute but the task of fixing physical education days, weeks and months should be left to the Board of Physical Education.

## 4 ARRESTED FOR CONGRESS-LEAGUE CLASH

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

On a complaint filed by certain shop-keepers in Khalifaki Mandi, four arrests have been made in connection with the disturbance yesterday in the neighbourhood of the Khuldabad Ward Congress Committee.

It is reported that some more arrests are likely to follow.

One of those arrested is a Blue Shirt volunteer.

It may be noted that the secretary of the City Muslim League has issued a disclaimer stating that the League had no connection with yesterday's attempts on the part of a Muslim crowd to hoist the League flag at Khalifaki Mandi.—A. P.

## SARDAR HIGH SCHOOL RECOGNISED

The Department of Education, Government of Bombay, has granted recognition to the Sardar High School which was started in the city a couple of years back.

## HINDU UNIVERSITY'S ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY SECTION

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, (By Mail).

Mr. A. Joga Rao, M.Sc., a pupil of Dr. S. S. Joshi has been selected recently by the Federal Services Commission for an important appointment in the Government Test House Laboratories, Alipore (Calcutta). This selection is a further testimony to the importance and potentialities of the Applied Electro-Chemistry Section, instituted recently at the Benares Hindu University under the inspiration of Pandit Malaviyaji, its revered Vice-Chancellor.

The Electro Chemistry Section provides facilities for instruction and practical training in the (i) electro-deposition of metals, pure and in the alloy form, (ii) electro-analysis, (iii) construction and design of cells, and (iv) preparation of compounds of commercial importance from Indian sources. The electro-chemical synthesis of potassium permanganate purely from Indian minerals accomplished recently by Dr. Joshi and Mr. Chandrakant in the Electro-Chemistry Section is regarded by experts as of great value in the domain of Indian Chemical industry.

## DR. GILDER FOR AHMEDABAD

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health will visit Ahmedabad on June 1 and return to Bombay on June 2.

## Congress Victory Expected At Panchmahal Dist. Board Elections

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

May 25 was the polling day for the Panchmahals District Local Board Elections. In Dohad and Garbada Constituency of Dohad Taluka, all the six Candidates set up by the Congress seem to have scored victory over independent candidates. The polling was very brisk.

## Performance Of Service Is Highest Duty

TENALI, May 24.

"Performance of Service is the highest duty that one ought to do and it does not depend upon the remuneration that one gets" observed Mr. K. V. R. Swami Naidu, M.L.A., presiding over the 13th Madras Presidency Civil Court Process Servers Conference at Tenali to-day.

Proceeding he said the duties of the Process Service Department came perhaps next to the Department of Police. But there was this difference. The Police had got a uniform which was the emblem of authority and had got the weapons of defence and offence. But the Process Service Department had none of these facilities. The encouragement they get by way of salary and pensions was not at all adequate.

Concluding he said as their Union was rightly claiming the privileges which were due to them they should also try to remove certain defects or abuses which seemed to be existing.

The well-known delays of the Laws were partly attributed to their department. He urged the Union to be on the lookout to keep the name of the department pure. —A. P

Cholera is responsible for 15[illegible] cases and 771 deaths last week as against 1,097 and 613 in the previous week. 1,501 anti-cholera injections were performed in Saugor and Nagpur Districts.

# Our Tabulated Adlets

## 1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

**ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

### 20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Christian educated cultured boy to marry, fair Christian girl 18. Apply Box No. 10323, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted four Clerks and two Typists. Salary Rs. 30 to 50 respectively. Box No. 10306, "Bombay Chronicle."

Guardian of India Insurance Company invites applications from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen as probationers in the field service on a monthly salary and commission. Apply Box No. 8457, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 62. TO BE LET

To Be Let—Airy Rooms, Blocks and workshop godown at cheap rents, near G.I.P. Rly. Station, Dadar, "Madhav Wady" Naigaum Cross Road. Apply to Mehtaji or Bhaiya there. (10146).

To Be Let—Single and Double Room Blocks and Motor Garages at New Charni Road in Simplex Building, Pawalla Street, Girgaum. (10146A).

### 141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (10319)

## Public Notices

CONTRACT FOR MECHANICAL TRANSPORT OF TIMBER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the contract to transport by mechanical haulage approximately 1,50,000 cubic feet of Government timber between November 1938 and June 1939 from Allapilli to Ballarshah, Chanda District, Central Provinces. For further particulars apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, South Chanda Division, Chanda, C. P., who will send copies of the tender notice on receipt of a fee of Rupee one (Re. 1/-) only.

(Sd.) C. E. C. COX.
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Central Provinces and Berar.
(8627)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the sale of the following Mills and Factories of the Punjab Cotton Press Company Limited (In Liquidation). The last date for submission of tenders is stated against each property separately. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money (Rs. 1,000/- in case of cotton Factory and Rs. 2,000/- for Flour Mills), without which no tender would be considered. For further enquiries apply to the Official Liquidator, 11-A Abbot Road. Lahore.

PROPERTIES.

1. Umar Draz Flour Mills, Jullundur City 1-7-1938.
2. Peoples Flour Mills, Ferozepore City. 1-7-1938.
3. Cotton & Ginning Factory Toba Teksingh. 15-6-1938.
4. Cotton & Ginning Factory Sirhind. 15-6-1938.

(8607)

### 211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10081)

### 241. PROFESSIONAL ADLETS

Applications are invited throughout India from capable influential and experienced persons desirous to secure considerable volume of business in each District for attractive and beautiful 1939 Calendars. Terms most unique. Commission and Effort Bonus. Please apply Ideal Calendar Manufacturing Co., of India, Post Box No. 979, Bombay. (10222)

### 327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to Push the Sale of our well-known Playing Cards. Prices with samples on application. The Standard Playing Card Co., The Mall, Cawnpore. (10303)

### 341. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Hindusthan Film Co. with own Studio (Calcutta), will be opened shortly, Partners required, each partner with Rs. 5,000. Production will be Hindi, Bengalee. Apply for particulars. Box No. 10327, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 661. SILK—COTTON—WOOL

"Silk Shirting" Cream or Snow White, very soft, decent, durable, No cotton thread mixed. Stands washing, 9 yds. x 54" for 6 shirts at Rs. 5-8. Post free. Money back if unapproved. Agents Wanted. Pay 150. Apply: Golden Eagle Mills, Ludhiana, 22. (10228)

# "I Come Back To Serve My Country"

## *Deportee From U. S. A. Arrives At Calcutta: Future Plan To Be Decided After Talks With Subhas And Azad*

**"I HAVE NOT COME TO INDIA TO INTRODUCE IN THIS LAND EUROPEAN 'ISMS' LIKE FASCISM OR COMMUNISM. I HAVE COME TO SERVE MY COUNTRY. I AM A FOLLOWER OF MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE DOCTRINE FOR WHICH THE CONGRESS STANDS," Syed Ameer Hassan said to a representative of the 'United Press.'**

After nineteen years of chequered career in two continents Syed Ameer Hassan Meerza, linguist, author and nationalist reached Calcutta from Philadelphia, U. S. A. his last place of residence under orders of the Washington authorities.

As soon as s.s. "Kuonsang" arrived at the Calcutta Port the Special Branch Police took charge of him and took him to the Special Branch Headquarters. He was asked searching questions as to his future plans and his views on Communism and Socialism. He had to remain with the Port Police to whom he was transferred during the night and was released on Tuesday afternoon. A watch however on him is maintained by the Police authorities.

OPENS FIRM.

As late as 1919, Syed Ameer Hassan Meerza left for England to study Sugar Industry and technology. But for political reasons he had to leave England and resume his studies in the Berlin University from where he passed his examination in Chemistry and Sugar Technology in 1924. By that time, his wife an English lady died in India.

In pursuance of instructions from Late Deshabandhu Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Hakim Ajmal Khan he started a Commercial firm in Berlin under the name of Hasan India Company. When 'Mother India' by Miss Mayo was published he wrote a treatise in reply in German, French and Russian languages. Soon after this work was published, all his property was confiscated by the German Government and he had to leave Germany with only ten Marks in his pocket.

GETS SCHOLARSHIP.

Syed Ameer Hassan then proceeded to Czechoslovakia and learned aeronautics. By that time he was given a scholarship by the Easter Baptist Theological Seminary at Philadelphia and continued his course there. But as the date of his passport expired the British Consul at Philadelphia refused to renew it. Having consequently lost his status he was placed under arrest on 11th August, 1937. As a result of protest from American Universities he was released but the British Ambassador at Washington having insisted on his deportation he was arrested by U S. A. and deported in s.s. "President Coolidge" leaving for Hongkong. From Hongkong he took "Kumsang."

As to his future plans Mr. Ameer Hassan would decide it in consultation with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Maulana Azad when they arrive at Calcutta.

He is author of several books. He can speak and write in as many as nine foreign languages—English, German, French, Russian, Latin, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic and Persian.—United Press.

## *TANDON TO VISIT EUROPE*

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

Babu Pursottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U.P. Assembly, is likely to follow Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Europe. Interviewed by your correspondent Tandonji said, that although he had not chalked out any definite scheme yet, he had applied for a passport.

Questioned whether it was a fact that a special session of the U.P. Assembly is to be held in June, which might postpone his trip to Europe for some time, Tandonji said he had read so in some papers, but he was not yet personally aware of the reported special session in June.

Asked whether there would be any difficulty in his getting leave for this purpose, Tandonji said he did not anticipate much difficulty.

Babu Purshottam leaves for Lucknow to-day. His health is better now.

## 4 Persons Arrested: Alleged Leader Escapes

Sub-Inspector Rane of the Anti-Gambling Squad raided a compound of Malabari, 1st Peerkhan Street, Belasis Road and arrested four persons, including Kasim Chaswalla.

At the time of the raid, the alleged leader of the gang Malabari Kaka, escaped by the backdoor with cash and sutta slips.

## *B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS*

"Cancel the charge sheets given to the Parel painters; restore the free passes for mother and sister; dismiss the officials responsible for the flogging in Bijapur Jail; release Sholapur political prisoners."

The above were the demands made of the B.B. & C.I. Railway administration and the Government of Bombay, at the public meeting of the B.B. & C.I. Railway workers, held on Friday, at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, under the auspices of the B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the President of the Union, was in the chair. Messrs. L. K. Oak, R. A. Khedgikar, Shiv Vishal and D.S. Vaidya were the speakers.

The meeting was largely attended by the representatives of the various departments of the Bombay Division of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

## *Dynamite-Sticks Burgled From Magazine*

RANGOON (By Air Mail).

Thieves broke into a magazine on the Shan Hills and stole 250 sticks of dynamite and large quantity of detonators.

The magazine belonged to a Chinese mine owner of Rangoon, and is situated in the Shan Hills 38 miles to the East of Thazi.

The dynamite was to be used for blasting purposes in the wolfram mines in that area.

# Sensational Developments In Ireland

## Dail Dissolved: De Valera Hopes To Get Clear Majority For Govt.

DUBLIN, May 28.

The Dail has been dissolved and a general election ordered for June 17. The dissolution of the Dail followed the Government defeat on Wednesday.

The Government is of opinion that an election is the best solution, owing to the difficulty of transacting business in the Dail, where Government supporter have 67 seats and other parties total 69. Mr. De Valera hopes that the election will result in a clear majority considering the London Agreement as an asset as it has greatly improved the position of the Farmers.—Reuter.

## CAMBRIDGE DEFEATED BY ESSEX

### Results Of First Class County Cricket Matches

LONDON, May 27.

The following are the results of the first-class cricket matches which commenced last Wednesday:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY vs. ESSEX

Essex won by 9 wickets.

Cambridge 218 and 236 (Yardley 95. Nichols 5 for 37). Essex 385 and 73 for 1 (Eastman 55 not out).

SOMERSET vs. SUSSEX

Somerset won on the first innings.

Sussex 135 and 108 for 2 (J. Parks 71 not out). Somerset 137. The match was abandoned due to rain.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY vs. GLAMORGAN.

The match ended in a draw.

Glamorgan 159 and 214 (Duckfield 66, Macindoe 4 for 53). Oxford 188 and 15 for nil.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE vs. SURREY

Gloucester won on the first innings.

Surrey 334 and 59 for nil. Gloucester 443 for 8 dec. (Hammond 113. Crapp 84. Neale 187. Wilson 51 not out).

LANCASHIRE vs. DERBYSHIRE

Lancashire won by 9 wickets.

Lancs 373 (Copson 4 for 62) and 107 for 1 (Iddon 55 not out). Derby 339 and 140 (Pollard 7 for 53).

## GEN. CEDILLO ARRESTED

NEW YORK, May 28.

General Cedillo has been captured according to the Mexico City correspondent of the "New York Daily News". This follows the report that General Cedillo who was fleeing from his mountain hide out by air pursued by Government aircraft.—Reuter.

## MOTOR CO. ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

NEW YORK, May 28.

The Ford Company, General Motors and Chrysler have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury and charged of conspiring to promote a monopoly.—Reuter.

A C. P. Gazette notification says that the Excise Commissioner has appointed a Prohibition Commissioner who, subject to the control of Government, shall supervise the administration of the Prohibition Act.

# Germany Denies Mobilisation

## NO REINFORCEMENT ON BORDER: WARNING TO CZECH GOVT.

*BERLIN, May 28.*

***It is semi-officially reported from Vienna that not only have the German troops not been reinforced on the German-Czech border but regiments sent from Germany to Austria have been recalled in the last few days.***

**Meanwhile the German Minister at Prague handed two further protests to the Czechoslovak Government yesterday and to-day against "continual frontier violations by Czechoslovak aeroplanes" according to reports from Prague.**

## *GERMAN VESSEL ABLAZE*

### *Four Members Of Crew Missing*

BERLIN, May 28.

The German minelayer "Triton" found red this morning, it is believed, in the Baltic Sea, but no details are published. Twenty-six of the crew were rescued. Four are missing.—Reuter.

## 717 KILLED AND 2,512 WOUNDED

### Spanish Casualties In 15 Days' Battle On Ebro Front

ROME, May 28.

Casualties in Spain during the battle of Southern Ebro between March 9 and March 24 are 717 officers and men killed and 2,512 wounded while 16 had been taken prisoners or are missing.—Reuter.

## IMMEDIATE START TO NUFFIELD FACTORY

LONDON, May 28.

The Birmingham Corporation has been asked to sell 130 acres of land near Castle Bromwich Aerodrome, for the purpose of erecting a Factory, in connection with the Air Expansion Programme.

It is understood, that Lord Nuffield is responsible for this factory.

Another application to sell a large site near Dunlop Works, also the property of the Corporation, has been received for works of national importance, in which between twelve and fifteen thousand persons will find work.

An immediate start will be made for the erection of the Nuffield factory.—Reuter.

## *DOING ANTI-CONGRESS PROPAGANDA?*

### *Disciplinary Action Against Punjab Socialists*

RAWALPINDI, May 28.

The Executive Committee of the local Congress has taken disciplinary action against Mr. Abdul Latif and Sardar Raghubir Singh, the General Secretary and a prominent member respectively of the Congress Socialist Party. They have been suspended from the membership of the Congress for three years.

The charge against them is that they are doing anti-Congress propaganda.—United Press.

# Strikers Fired Upon

## Riot In Kingston

KINGSTON (Jamaica), May 27.

**Eight were injured including two rioters seriously in the Spanish town last evening when thousands of rioters tried to release four alleged rioters arrested in the nearby sugar estate on Wednesday by armed special constables who shot seven strikers.—Reuter.**

## *JAWAHARLAL FOR AMERICA?*

### *Pressing Invitation From United States*

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

Dr. Ram Mahohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, in the course of a statement to the press says, "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's overseas tour will directly carry the voice of India to the overseas peoples and reveal yet further India's identity in world politics.

"Amongst his first engagements will be a visit to the republic of Spain at the invitation of the Spanish Government. He will visit England and France and if there is time, he plans to go to Russia and Czechoslovakia. There is also a very pressing invitation from the United States of America. While returning he intends to visit a few Asiatic countries.

"Foreign contacts of the Congress already extend over many countries. These contacts of the Congress will be strengthened and fresh ones will be made. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will meet representatives of various organisations. His emphasis will naturally rest on progressive, democratic, anti-Imperialist and socialist organisations."—A. P.

## *C. P. MINISTERS CONFER WITH MAHATMA AND SARDAR*

WARDHAGANJ, May 28.

On a telegraphic call from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, Messrs. Shukla and Misra, Ministers of the Central Provinces, arrived here from Pachmarhi and drove straight to Shegaon along with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

They had an interview with Mahatma and Sardar regarding the Ministerial affairs in the Central Provinces.—United Press.

# One Million Sterling A Day

## Britain Foots Huge Rearmament Bill

LONDON, May 27.

The old reluctance to join having disappeared, the best men in the Kingdom are now joining the army. At some depots full records of enlistments are being registered weekly, declared Mr. Hore-Belisha in the speech on defence scheme at Devonport.

He mentioned that the country was now spending a million sterling a day on rearmament. In the antiaircraft units there were now 40,000 men compared with 5,800 in 1936.

Although the rush of recruits was unprecedented in the last two months, all men had been provided with accommodation, equipment and training. The weekly intake in the regular army was twice the last year's figure.—Reuter.

## *HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL*

### *Cheshires Win Opening Game*

In the first division of the Harwood League Football Tournament, which commenced at the Cooperage on Saturday evening, the Cheshire Regiment, the holders, defeated the R. A. Colaba by 2 goals to 1 in a close game.

## *PUNJAB CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED*

REHON (Ludhiana), May 28.

Chaudhri Mahomed Abdul Rahman, a member of the Punjab Assembly and nine other respectable Congress workers have been arrested under Section 342 I.P.C. (wrongful confinement). They have been balled out subsequently.

The city observed hartal today in protest.—United Press.

## *Maharashtra P. C. C. To Meet On June 20*

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 28.

An ordinary meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Saswad on 20th June when Premier Kher and Minister Patil who are members, are expected to attend. The meeting will consider interalia, policy of the Congress party within local bodies.

## *"C. R." REACHES BANGALORE ON WEDNESDAY*

BANGALORE, May 28.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier of Madras, will arrive here on the morning of Wednesday next, June 1st.

He will be staying here for two days as a State guest.—United Press.

## Satara Congress M. L. A. Weds

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 28.

The marriage took place at Satara the other day of Mr. Atmaram Patil Congress M.L.A. with Shantabai Pingole. Importance is attached to this as it is an intercaste marriage where the bride groom is a Maratha and the bride a Brahmin. Marriage which was registered was largely attended.

# No Alteration In Federal Structure

## LORD ZETLAND SPEAKS OUT

## Hope For Accommodating Reasonable Requirements Of Provinces And States

LONDON, May 28.

**Speaking at the annual Bombay Dinner in London on Friday, Lord Zetland made it clear that there was not the least likelihood of His Majesty's Government or of Parliament being willing to consider any alteration in the Federal structure. He, however, hoped that room might be found within the framework of the Government of India Act to accommodate the reasonable requirements of both the Provinces and the States.**

An important statement respecting Federation was made by Lord Zetland at the Bombay Dinner, to-day.

After paying a tribute to the services rendered to Bombay by Lord and Lady Brabourne, Sir Roger and Lady Lumley and congratulating Lord Brabourne on his appointment as acting Viceroy during Lord Linlithgow's leave, Lord Zetland said: "Let me say a word as to the future. One of the greatest achievements of Britain in India has been the gift of unity of her peoples. In spite of the immense differences in race, religion, language and culture her people are stirred to-day as never before by the consciousness of nationhood and our task is to prepare in the constitutional sphere a dwelling place for this new consciousness.

HOPE FOR ACCOMMODATION

**There are, I know, criticisms of the Federal provisions of the Government of India Act on the part of both of the Princes and of those who speak for British India. Yet I should hope that room may be found within the framework of the Act to accommodate the reasonable requirements of both the Provinces and States.**

"I can understand, for example, the views of those who will represent the Provinces in the Federation as a result of the election, that some elements of popular choice as distinct from pure nomination should enter into the selection of those who represent the Princes. Well, that is for the Princes themselves to decide.

There is nothing in the Act to prevent it; nor will the Paramount Power be found standing in the way of any Prince who seeks to temper the rigid autocracy of bygone days with a more liberal system as indeed some at least of the Princes are tending more and more to do to-day.

"But here, let me put in a word of caution. The fact that the Viceroy is shortly coming to England on leave has given rise to speculation. I have seen it suggested that he is coming home to discuss with His Majesty's Government changes in the Federal structure embodied in the Act and I should fear that silence on my part in the face of such suggestions might be assumed to indicate my concurrence with them. Let me say at once, then, that so far as I am aware there is no foundation for any such suggestion.

NO PROSPECT OF ALTERATION

"The Federal provisions of the Act were the outcome of a prolonged and exhaustive examination and discussion over a term of years and in my view there is not the least likelihood of His Majesty's Government or of Parliament being willing to consider before even Federation has come into operation any alteration in its structure.

**Both the Viceroy and I are ready at all times to listen to comments on the Federal provisions of the Act, whether by the Princes or by those who speak for British India, but within the framework prescribed by Parliament.**

**"There is in my view ample scope for providing the people of India with a degree of political cohesion which they have never before possessed in all the age-long epochs of their history. Let it not be said of India when this generation stands at the bar of history that they discarded lightly an occasion which, if it be not now grasped, may never recur."—Reuter.**

## GERMANY'S WISH FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

BERLIN, May 28.

"Nationale Zeitung", the opinion of which generally reflects the views of Gen. Goering commenting on the European problems, characterised Mr. Chamberlain as combining in himself, in a typical manner, all the best British qualities, which justify the trust accorded to him in Britain and the esteem with which he is held outside.

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's efforts to reach an understanding with Berlin and Rome the paper says "An understanding should be possible and it is necessary, that a new order should be brought into being without warlike complications. Germany's wish for a peaceful settlement is unimpeachable—Reuter.

## RAIN STOPS PLAY

LONDON, May 28.

Owing to rain throughout country, there was no play at Cambridge, Chesterfield, Hull and Nottingham.—Reuter.

KARACHI CONGRESS DISPUTE

KARACHI, May 28.

The dispute between the Karachi District Congress Committee and the Sind Provincial Congress Committee over the allocation of seats on the Provincial Committee and representation for Karachi on S.P.C.C. continues.

Three times the S.P.C.C. urged the District Committee to hold elections for the Provincial Committee, but every time the latter refused to comply.

The matter may ultimately have to be referred to the Working Committee.—A.P.

# Decision Over C. P. Affairs

## Sardar To Issue Statement After Reaching Bombay

WARDHAGANJ, May 28.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, when interviewed by the Associated Press, said that he would issue a statement from Bombay, giving his opinion of the decision regarding the C. P. affairs.

It is reliably understood that there is no likelihood of a seventh Minister. There will be a redistribution of Law and Justice portfolio, after a cabinet meeting.—A. P.

### Sardar Leaves For Bombay

WARDHAGANJ, May 28.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel with Miss Maniben Patel left for Bombay, to-day. He was seen off by Mr. Mahadeo Desai, the Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra, the Hon. Mr. R. S. Shukla.—A. P.

## *DERBY SWEEPSTAKE DRAW*

### *Entries For Prizes Of 100 Pounds Each*

DUBLIN, May 28.

The following is Derby Sweep Stake draw of 100 pounds:

Ayanyazad Care Tata Power Bombay House, Bombay.

Ram Palace, Himmatnagar.

Vallabhji Ghatkopar, G.I.P. Railway.

Arasadi Venayakar Chokhanathadudam via Kallal, Ramnad District.

Nowroz, Care New India Assurance Company, Bombay.

Shanti, Bombay.

Fortunate, Post Office Panghal, Namtu North Shan States.

Falstin, Hants Regiment, Kamptee, C.P.

Hluyan, 21|23 St. Michael Street, Kemmendine, Rangoon.

Ahork, 629 Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

Hubert, 311 Commissioner Road, Rangoon.

Maibrahma, Nandi, Hazaribagh, Bihar.

Edward, Ceylon.

Fifty-four, Gali Chandiwala, New Delhi.

The Ingyidaga, Lower Burma.

Robot, 140 Lahore District.

Baroma, Hoogly District.

Maneck, Zaveri Building, Corner Grant Road, Bombay.

Derby, Syndicate, Ceylon.

Shree Durga, Nagpur, C|o All-India Reporter.—Reuter.

### *£100 Prizes*

DUBLIN, May 28.

Derby Sweep hundred pounds: Patrisia, 37 P. Road, Jamshedpur; Senchadayan, Aduthurai, Tanjore District; Jorpua Annapurna 57/1C Upper Circular Road Calcutta; Thaunglon, Nipun Burma; Balamoni 84/1 Ripon Street, Calcutta; Home Sweet Home 18. Lallbazaar Street, Calcutta; Hingy, Westend Hotel, Bangalore; Lilian Ceylon; Daft Landsdowne Up; Ganesh C. P.; "Well Done Mr. Eden" 21 Castle Street, Bangalore; Kyaung Saok Yan Wader Sinthe Yweza Tatkon Pyinmana Ramana Rajana, Altamont Road, Malabar Hill; Chapsejerrese, Dhobi, Bombay; Mala Mahdharpura, Kumbharsheri Surat; Mangheram R. S. Divan Giandiaw Lauinder Badin Dist. Hyderabad; Maya 148 Muniswamy Koil Street, Rayapuram Madras; Adam, 48 Main Street, Poona.—Reuter.

## CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN SHANGHAI

### Clinics Established For Free Inoculations

SHANGHAI, May 28.

Eight out of 18 suspected cases of Cholera among the Chinese in Shanghai are confirmed. The outbreak is officially declared and the epidemic, it is feared, will spread as the city is still crowded with a 100,000 war refugees, many living in most insanitary conditions.

The authorities have established clinics for free inoculations of which there are already 70,000.

A number of Chinese are reported to have died of Cholera in Pootung, whither a Japanese medical corps has been sent to arrest the outbreak before it spreads among the Japanese troops.—Reuter.

## CHINESE LOSE GUERILLA BASE

### Japanese Claim Over Kweiteh Capture

TOKIO. May 28th.

Japanese troops claim capture of Kweiteh a town on the Lunghai-Railway, between Lanfeng and Etangshan.

Military Observer attach great importance to the Japanese capture of Kweiteh and claim that it would deprive the Chinese of a Guerilla base, against Southwestern Shantung, and give the Japnese forces a new base for their drive towards Southern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway and Hankow.

It is reported that large forces of Chinese are massing at Kaifeng and Chengchow.—Reuter.

## 500 KILLED, 900 WOUNDED

### Japanese Cause Havoc Near Sunyatsen Memorial Hall

CANTON: May 28.

It is officially estimated, that 500 were killed, and, at least 900 wounded in the air raids by 11 Japanese planes made on Canton at mid-day.

**Heavy casualties were caused by the destruction of a block of houses near the Sunyatsen Memorial Hall. 40 to 50 rescue workers were killed in Wongsha District, when the raiders returned and machine-gunned and bambed the district for a second time.—Reuter.**

## JAP 'PLANES RAID CANTON

### Heavy Casualties Feared; Panic Among Chinese

HONGKONG, May 28.

Heavy casualties are feared as the result of a raid by eleven Japanese 'planes on Canton this morning lasting from 11-45 A. M. to 12 noon. Over 100 bombs were dropped. Thousands of panic-stricken Chinese are vainly attempting to enter Shameen International Section which is guarded by volunteers and naval forces.—Reuter.

## *NO PLAY BETWEEN AUSTRALIANS & MIDDLESEX*

LONDON. May 28.

There was no play in the match between the Australians and Middlesex to-day.—Reuter.

# Abolish Flogging And Release Sholapur Politicals

## DEMANDS MADE AT PUBLIC MEETING AT PAREL

**Three demands, namely, the punishment of the officers who were responsible for the flogging, the alteration of the Gaol Manual so as to abolish flogging, and the immediate release of the Sholapur political prisoners, were made at a well-attended public meeting held at the DeLisle Road Maidan, on Saturday evening.**

The meeting, which was held under the joint auspices of the "F" Ward Congress Committee, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Indian Civil Liberties Union, Congress Socialist Party and the Provincial Committee of the National Trade Union Federation, was presided over by Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy.

Despite the fact that the meeting was interrupted by rain the audience stayed through to the end to signify their assent to the resolution, which was moved by Mr. S. S. Mirajkar and supported by Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, L. V. Oak, R. A. Khedgikar, B. T. Randive and S. A. Dange.

The President, in the course of his remarks, referred to the crisis that had been precipitated in U.P. and Bihar, some time ago, over the question of the release of political prisoners. It was strange that while the Congress was fighting for the release of politicals all over the country, the Bombay Ministry should have put political workers in gaols

He criticised the flogging of political prisoners and demanded that the practice be immediately stopped. It was deplorable that a practice which had been condemned on all hands should have occurred in the regime of a Congress Ministry.

Continuing, he said that Government should have taken prompt action against the erring officials. Instead they had appointed a belated Inquiry Committee with the head of the gaol administration as a member. It was highly improbable that any officer would condemn the action of his own subordinate. The Government should have appointed a committee of non-officials in whom the public could have confidence.

The first duty of the Congress Ministry must be to change the gaol administration so as to render it more humane. They should also immediately release all the political prisoners.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar moved the following resolution:—

RESOLUTION

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay condemns the inhumane flogging of a political prisoner in Bijapur jail and demands of the Congress Ministry to see that such punishments of political prisoners are not repeated and immediate action taken against the offending officials;

"While disapproving the personnel of the Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government, this meeting is of the opinion that it should have been composed of public men enjoying the confidence of the people;

"This meeting further demands that the 13 Sholapur comrades whose only crime was that they have organised a protest demonstrations in support of the Nation's demand for release of political prisoners be forthwith released;

"This meeting calls upon the public and especially upon the Congress Committees, Labour and Peasant organisations to launch a campaign of mass agitation for the release of Sholapur comrades, for the abolition of the inhumane and degrading practice of flogging in the jail, for the removal of all restrictions on the so-called criminal tribes and for the repeal of the Criminal Tribe Settlement Act."

In moving the resolution Mr. Mirajker criticised the flogging of prisoners (particularly political ones).

Among the Sholapur prisoners were Congressmen and Socialists, besides members of the Red Flag Union and other political workers. It was to be deeply regretted that such men were put in prison during the Congress regime.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar in supporting the resolution recalled how on February 14 last the political Prisoners Day was observed all over the country to support the Congress Ministers in U.P. and Bihar, who had resigned as a protest against the non-release of political prisoners.

For the offence of organising a hartal on this occasion 13 persons had been put in gaol in Sholapur, one of these prisoners was recently subjected to flogging. The speaker wondered how these incidents were different from what might have happened under the old bureaucracy.

Mr. Nimbkar also criticised the refusal of the authorities to permit Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., to interview the prisoners. He also stated that the Hon. Mr. Munshi had refused to receive a deputation, on the question of the revising of Gaol Manual.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar alleged that the real reason behind the imprisonment of these workers was their agitation regarding the criminal settlement.

Mr. Khedgikar stated that the public would not be satisfied only with the Inquiry Committee but they would agitate till the Inspector General of Prisons was removed from its personnel.

He urged the total abolition of flogging as a punishment either for politicals or for ordinary criminals.

He drew attention to the contrast between the conditions in Cawnpore and Bombay.

Mr. S. A. Dange felt that these incidents were only a foretaste of what was to come. Such measures were intended to crush the rising tide of the popular movement. He exhorted the audience to agitate for the abolition of such inhumane practices.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

# Congress Is Kisan In Outlook

## Kisan Sabhas Urged To Work In Co-ordination With Congress; U. P. Provincial Congress Committee's Statement

LUCKNOW: (By Mail).

**The attitude of the Congress towards Kisan Sabhas in U. P. is defined in the course of a long statement issued by the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, drafted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.**

**The statement says that, while, as a rule, no such conflicts should occur, conflicts have occasionally taken place for local causes, out of personal animosities rather than out of any conflict of principles. Some individuals, unable to find a place in the Congress Executives, have sought to organise Kisan Sabhas locally, which might give them greater prominence.**

The statement adds: The Congress had to take disciplinary action in the past in some such matters. Where any Congressman through the Kisan Sabhas or otherwise induldges in open activities to condemn or run down the Congress and bring it into disrepute, disciplinary action should be taken against him.

The general attitude towards Kisan Sabha should be governed by the Haripura resolution on it. It has been the proud privilege of the Congress in these provinces to identify itself with Kisan and masses. If the Congress in U. P. function successfully and with power, that power and success has been the gift of our kisans. They took the Congress to their heart and made it their very own and their mud huts, the emblem of misery and poverty, proudly bore the national tri-colour with its promise of deliverance.

Though our organisation is national and should as such, represent all groups and interests, it must remain predominantly kisan and should place their interests foremost. This is particularly necessary at present when an important agrarian bill is present before the Legislature. The whole Congress organisation in the province must mobilise for its support.

**Exploiters.**

The statement add: That if we keep Congressmen out of kisan organisations, they will merely allow non-Congressmen or even opponents of the Congress to take charge of them and run them in opposition to the Congress. Their influence may not be great, but they will succeed in sowing seeds of evil and create difficulties for them.

The council cannot approve of Congressmen joining any and every kisan organisation and in the event of its being run in opposition to the Congress it cannt to encouraged. It is desirable to have kisan organisations, but there should be no duplication of organisation. The Congress is kisan in its outlook and it must retain its national character and speak the language which is in keeping with it. If the Kisan Sabha is to serve the cause of the kisans, it must serve in co-operation with the Congress.

The desire of individuals to figure prominently before the public through the Kisan Sabha should not be encouraged. It is only the cause of the kisans that should be pushed.

It is obviously undesirable for any kisan organisation to put up its own candidate in municipal, local board or Assembly elections in opposition to Congress candidates.

The statement concludes that no replace the national flag by another or in any way try to lessen its significance is not only a disservice to the national movement, but to the cause of the kisan itself.

# WEATHER REPORT

## Heavy Rainfall Warning For Konkan And Malabar

POONA, May 18

The storm over northeast India has weakened and lies this morning as a depression with its centre near Naya Dumka. It caused widespread rain in northeast India and local rain in east United Provinces, east Central India and east Central Provinces. Many stations in south Bengal recorded heavy falls. There has also been fairly general rain on the west coast and in the west Deccan and scattered showers in southeast Modras and Berar. Fairly wide spread thundershowers are reported in the extreme north.

The monsoon is active in south Arabian Sea and a low pressure area has appeared east of the Cenhal Arabian Sea.

Temperatures were markedly below normal in south Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:-Saugor Island 5 inches, Miraj 4 Jessore and Calcutta and Cherpunji, 3; Narayanganj, Barisal, Bogra and Behrampore, 2; Dhubri Cox's Bazar and Chittagong 1½ Silchar, Mymensingh, Shillong Parachinar, Karwar,, Jalgaon, Malegaon and Mangalore 1; Dibrugarh, Burdwan, Balasore, Naya Dumka, Benares and Mahableshwar 3/4; Pendra Jagdalpur Sonmarg. Port Blair and Dharampur 1/4.

Forecast until evening of twentyninth:-Rainfall may be widespread in northeast India, east United Provinces and east Central India and local in the Central Provinces. Fairly widespread rain is also expected in the western half of the peninsula with scattered showers in the eastern half. A few thunder showers are likely in western Himalayas.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Local heavy rain is likely in and around Chota Nagpur and in the Konkan and Malabar during the next 48 hours.—A. P

# STOP PRESS

## *Ewing In British Walker Team*

LONDON, May 28.

Ewing completes British Walker Cup Team.—Reuter.

FOR TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY!

Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAR of BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT

BALIWALA THEATRE—Grant Rd.

SATURDAY, the 4th JUNE, 1938
AT 3-30 P.M.

EKACH PYALA

SUNDAY, the 5th JUNE, 1938
AT 3-30 P.M.

SWAYAMWAR

Booking on Wed., the 1st June between 5 and 8 p.m. and from Thursday, the 2nd June onwards daily between 8 and 11 a.m. and 5 and 8 p.m. at the Theatre.

Book early to avoid the rush!

Without Challenge

THE TOWN'S TOPPING ENTERTAINMENT!

"Gopal Krishna"

*The PRABHAT Touch to—
SHRI KRISHNA*

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee To-day: 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL
CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAUM

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

CIRCLE PICTURES'

MAIDEN HIT of the SEASON

"Nigah-e-Kamil"

A pulsating theme amongst the glamour of the Court with scenes that will excite your admiration.

Director:
Mr. RUKESH,

SHOWS:
5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA
TALKIES

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

### *Bombay I & II Programmes*

a.m.

11-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra. A Popular selection. 11-40 Ahalyabai. Patia patakava mora. Tumhari yad men ham. Ghazal. noon.

12-0 Malik Arjun Mansoor. Classical Music.

p.m.

12-30 For Children (Marathi). 1-00 to 1-25 A Recorded Programme. 1-25 to 1-45 "A. F. S. Talyarkhan actually on the Air." 1-45 to 2 A European Recorded Programme.

p.m.

5-30 Ahalyabai. Kahe karat mose rar Bhimpalasi, Najariya ke mare Thumri. 5-50 Film Hits. 6-0 A Gujarati Programme. Arranged and conducted by Manibai. 6-30 Evensong. From the Afghan Memorial Church. 7-35 Ahmad Dilawar. Ye sar saudayion ka sar hai, Ghazal, Phir dua lelo, Ghazal. 7-50 Separation. A Musical composition by the Radio Orchestra. 8-0 Malik Arjun Mansoor: Mai ye mori kahu ko; Bhav bhavana: Bansi ke bajaiya: Marathi pad. 9-0 The News (Hindustani). 9-15 A Surprise Item. 9-30 The News. 9-45 World Affairs. A talk by W. W. Russell. 10-0 Ahmad Dilawar. Ghazals. 10-20 Vichitra Beens. 10-25 Vocal and Orchestral Music. Arranged and presented by the A I R Artists. 11-0 Close Down.

### *Delhi—I Programme*

a.m.

7-0 A Mixed Programme. 7-40 A I R Orchestra: Jaunpuri. 7-50 Variety in Ghazals. 8-30 For Young Listeners.

noon.

12-0 Musical Miscellany.

p.m

6-0 A Musical Concert. 7-0 Classical Tunes. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 Apa Ka Khat Mila. 8-30 Amateur Attempts. The Second News and Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 A Programme of Beethoven. 10-55 Late News. 11-0 Time Signal. Close Down.

### *Calcutta Programme*

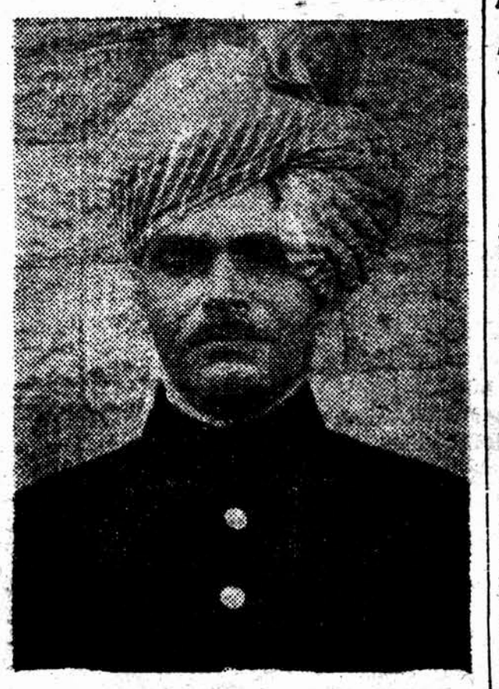
a.m.

8-36 Ali Hussain and Party. Shahnai concert; Raga ashavari. 8-51 Samaresh Chowdhury; Natya sangit; Robindra giti: Utala pabaney mamo; Chittyaboney. 9-11 Binapani Devi of Madhupur; Dhrupad Bengali; Classico-modern song Devotional song. 9-41 Santosh Sen Gupta; Kirtan. 9-56 Ali Husain and Party. Shahnai raga; Goudsarang. 10-11 Music Lesson. P. B. Mullick. 10-51 Stage and Screen. By 'Spectator'. 11-6 Time Signal. Morning Music. Francisco Casanova and his Spanish Orchestra. A programme of popular music from Firpo's Restaurant.

p.m.

12-31 Summary of the News.

7-21 Madhuri Devi. Bajan: Dadu; Ramprosadi: Ma amai ghorabi koto. 7-41 Chittaranjan Roy. Kavya sangit: Milana ragini baje modhu logone; Light Bengali song: Monera bitane futeche ekti ful; Thumri Bengali: Priya svapane esho nirajane. 8-6 The News and Weather Report (Bengali). 8-21 Suprova Ghose. Kavya sangit and Bhakti sangit. 8-46 Rajen Sarkar. Clarionet solo. 9-6 The News. 9-21 The New Light Symphony Orchestra. 9-36 Glimpses of Switzerland. A talk by Bina Addy. 9-51 A Vocal and Pianoforte Recital.



Rao Bahadur Balkrishna P. Jagtap, I. S. E., who presides over the All-India Maratta Educational Conference at Poona.

## AROUND THE COURTS

Dadoo Showlaram who was arrested by Sergeant Hunt of Princess Street police on a charge of rash and negligent driving was fined Rs. 200 in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a compensation of Rs. 50 to the cyclist who sustained serious injuries due to the accident.

It was stated that on the evening of the 8th instant the accused was driving a Motor Lorry along the Marine Drive at a terrible speed and knocked down a cyclist and drove away without stopping the lorry or even informing the Police.

Enquiries showed that the driver was driving the lorry without a licence. For this he was fined Rs. 30, in default to undergo 15 days' imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, at the Third Court, to-day.

### IN FRONT OF TRAIN.

Tippu Bhimanna, a Bijapur youth lay across the railway lines at Chinchpokli Station to-day. When questioned by the driver, he is stated to have replied that he tried to put an end to his life as he had no means of livlinood. He was remanded into police custody till the 30th May by the Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court.

## *PROHIBITION IN BIHAR*

### *Transport Of Toddy In Champaran Dist. Banned*

PATNA, May 27.

The Governor of Bihar, by a notification, has prohibited with effect from April 1, 1938, the transport of toddy into the whole of district of Champaran from any place outside.

His Excellency has, by another notification, directed that, with effect from April 1, 1938, no toddy producing tree shall be tapped and no toddy shall be drawn from any tree in the whole of the district of Champaran except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a permit granted in that behalf by the Collector of the District.—United Press.

## Auction Sales

### BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 5-30 P.M. (S..T.), at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of complete Household furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield sets, Remington Typewriter, Phillips & Chubb Safes, Wardrobes, A. C. Fans, etc.

SUN., MON., TUES.:

DHOOP CHHAON

Featuring: UMA & SANYAL

WED., 1st to FRI., 3rd:

DEVDAS

Featuring: SAIGAL & JAMUNA

KOHINOOR
(DADAR)

TIME AS USUAL.

PLAZA
KUNKU

ENTERS 4TH WEEK
Daily: 5, 7-45 & 10-45 p.m,
Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-15 p.m.

MELODIOUS MUSIC! — SUPERIOR ACTING!
WITTY DIALOGUES! — SPECTACULAR DANCE!
EXCELLENT SITUATIONS! — LOVELY SONGS & DUETS

And an Absorbing Story Combine to Make it a PERFECT SCREEN ROMANCE

BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT PRODUCTION:

7th Crowded Week

Nirmala

STARRING:

DEVIKA RANI & ASHOK KUMAR

SEE IT TO-DAY; YOU CANNOT MISS IT!

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee To-day at 2-30 p.m.

ROXY
TALKIES

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 15, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 28, 1357
Parsi: Adar 26, 1307
Hightide: 11-52; 23-39
Lowtide: 5-03; 17-49
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 11m.
Monthly Flag Salutation at Congress House and in different wards.

### Tuesday, May 31.

Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

### Wednesday, June 1.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany direct per C M "Reichenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 31-5-38.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

The Summer School of Physical Training conducted at Juhu by Sheth Anandilal Podar High School will celebrate the end of its third annual session at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), on its grounds at Juhu.

The Honourable Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council will preside.

There will be a demonstration of physical feats by students of the school to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. in the School premises, opposite Kothari Sanatorium, Juhu.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

An extraordinary general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office of the Association.

HINDU FOUNDLING HOME

The second anniversary celebrations of the Hindu Foundling Home conducted by the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at the premises of the Home, B.I.T. Blocks, East of King's Circle, Matunga, under the Presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

DEATH OF BACHAI SINGH AND CITY CORONER'S REMARKS

To demand an independent enquiry into the circumstances that lead to the death of Bachai Singh, and also that the City Coroner should tender an unqualified apology for his insolent remarks to the Hindi-speaking citizens of Bombay, a meeting under the auspices of the All-Bombay Hindi-Bhashi Parishad will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the hall premises of the K. B. Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli.

NORTH KANARA GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SANGH

Dr. M. R. Divekar, will deliver a lecture on Experiences of his Continental Tour in the Sangh's Hall to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL COLONY, JUHU

There will be a Lucky Dip in the Theosophical Colony, Juhu to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the distressed members of the Theosophical Society in Austria

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Children of the Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari will go hiking to Malad and visit the Marwa Beach to-day (Sunday). They will start from "Gulistan", 7th Road at 5 a.m. and return by train by about 3 p.m.


# SPECIMEN FREE

We shall gladly send anybody GRATIS AND POST FREE a specimen copy of Gambers famous magazine "HEALTH AND VITALITY" along with other valuable literature.

Residents of Bombay can get these in person or ring us up for them. They can also take a loan of the book "IDEAL MARRIAGE" free of charge BRIJMOHAN & Co. 6 Ferozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Telephone: 30230.


## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"Dinner at the Ritz" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Break the News". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhoop Chhaon" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dhruva" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Goldwyn Follies" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Tarzan's Ravenge" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Love Honor and Behave" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"State Express" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Hideaway Girl" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Rickshawalla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY OF BOMBAY

Being the 45th Death Anniversary of Baha'U'llah a public meeting will be held in the Bha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Shirin Boman and Mr. M. H. Ilmi will speak on the "Baha'U'llah, the Divine Physician" and "Reality of Life" respectively. Mrs. Dowlat M. Behjat will preside.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a Debate to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. when Mr. Mohd. Hanif will move that "Hindu-Muslim Unity is a practicable proposition" and Mr. G. N. Nagarkar will oppose it.

CHAUNDE MAHARAJ DIAMOND JUBILEE

A public function in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Shri Chaunde Maharaj for his life-long services in the Cow-protection mission is to be held in Bombay at Girgaum Back Road, Phadke-Ganesh Mandir premises, to-day (Sunday), gathering of the sympathisers of the mission will be held at the same time under the presidentship of Shri Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association a lantern lecture (with slides and a cinema film) will be delivered by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency, at Chowna Hall, (premises of Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College) Sleater Road, Grant Road, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

Subject—"Earthquake and Volcanoes."

PUBLIC MEETING IN "F" WARD

Sjt. M. N. Karnik writes:—

Many residents of the "F" Ward have expressed their desire in writing or otherwise to congratulate Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Corporator of "F" Ward, on his being elected as a Chairman of the Improvement Trust Committee. A general meeting of the residents of "F" Ward will therefore be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at "Budha-Vihar."

MR. CHINIVALA ADVOCATE'S LECTURE

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Daily Seth House, 3rd Floor, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on "Four Gradation, Stages in the Evolution of the Creation." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The schedule 'plane of the Air Services of India Ltd. left Juhu on Saturday morning at 7-15 a.m. and came back the same day to Schedule at 11 a.m. with Kathiawar passengers.

## Flag Salutation At Congress House

The Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President B.P.C.C. will unfurl the national flag.

AT BYCULLA

The Monthly Flag Salutation will be performed to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office on Haines Road, under the presidentship of Sjt. R. K. Achreker.

FLAG SALUTATION AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Upanagar Chhavni Building at Vile Parle

The adjourned annual general meeting of the primary members of the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.) at the Chhavni Building. The items on the agenda are the consideration of the report of the work during the year 1937, Accounts for the year 1937, and the constitution of the Committee passed by the Managing Committee.

A joint meeting of the Managing Committees of Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee and Andheri Taluka Congress Committee will be held at Vile Parle at Chhavni Building to-day (Sunday), at 8-45 a.m. Distribution of Municipal seats and wards will be considered and a sub-committee for the same will be appointed.

FLAG SALUTATION IN FORT

The monthly "Flag Salutation" ceremony of the "A" Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be performed at the Ward's office at 161-16F. Bazaar Gate St. Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m.

AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee a programme of monthly National flag salutation is held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the maidan of Ghatkopar Satyagrah Chhavni.

VEER BHARAT HARIJAN SANGH

The celebration of Haldi kunku ceremony through the above Sangh will be celebrated at Delisle Road near Mathuradas Mill, opposite Hansabai Chawl, Lower Parel to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. under the auspices of Mrs. Hansaben Mehta M.L.A. Parliamentary Secretary Mrs. Shantabai Vengasker, Miss Annusuyabai Peveker, Nargesh Batliwala, Miss Krishnabai Angne and other prominent ladies will speak at the occasion. Ladies are invited to be present.

Before the above 'Haldi kunkum ceremony, on the stage, the one act play 'Shahani Mulgi' written by Mr. G. B. Kunkeshwarker will be staged by a party of girls

At 4-30 p.m. a public meeting will be held under the Presidentship of Hon. Dr. Gilder the Minister of Health. The Secretary M. R. Ibrahimpurker, Nagindas T. Master M.L.A., Mr. G. L. Kandalker, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, Mr. N. B. Sawardekar, B. L. Sarang and others will speak on the subject. Health and the Present condition of Harijans.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

The Select Committee Meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. in the office of the Union, 205, Lamington Road, Bombay.

KERALEEYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Current Events Club organised by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, Lt. Col. Jalal Shah will deliver a lecture on 'The Problems of Sex' in the Hall of the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MASS MEETING AT KAMGAR MAIDAN

A mass meeting of the textile workers will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan, Poibavadi, to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag). Mr. Bhise will preside and Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Nimbkar, Dange, Bakhale, Randive, Mirajkar, Khedgikar, Patkar, S. K. Patel and Srimati Maniben Kara will address. There will be hoisting of the red flag by Mr. Dange at 5-30 p.m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Reincarnation" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15. The Lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

## TAX ON RACE COURSE BETTING

### Important Bill Passed By Sind Legislature

KARACHI, May 28.

The Sind Assembly passed this morning an important bill to impose a tax on certain forms of betting in the Karachi race courses, which promises to add more than Rs. 50,000 to the revenue of the province

The bill proposes to legalise betting in the race-courses, and impose a tax not exceeding four per cent. on totalisers and book-makers.

The clause that the tax on the gate-money (admission) be reduced from 50 per cent. to 25 per cent. was rejected.

Earlier the Opposition Party moved an adjournment motion on "agrarian trouble among the Khatedars of Tando Division in Sind arising out of the Government serving orders on them to pay their arrears."

Following a statement made by the Premier categorically denying that there is any unrest among the said Khatedars, the Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

The House is now discussing the Bill to abolish nominations from the Karachi Municipal Corporation.—United Press.

AT KAMATHIPURA CENTRE

Monthly Flag Salutation will be performed at Kamathipura centre to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.), at Kamathipura 8th St. chowk, under the presidentship of Sjt. P. R. Lele.


CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
. . . Chan stalks a killer through the White Way's gayest spots!
CHARLIE CHAN on BROADWAY
with
WARNER OLAND
J. EDWARD BROMBERG · JOAN MARSH · LOUISE HENRY · JOAN WOODBURY · DONALD WOODS DOUGLAS FOWLEY · HAROLD HUBER and KEYE LUKE
20th CENTURY FOX
SEE.....
AUSTRALIANS vs. M.C.C.
MATCH at LORDS in BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Wayne Morris
(of "KID GALAHAD" fame!)
Priscilla Lane
in WARNER BROS.' Gay Musical Romance
"LOVE, HONOUR AND BEHAVE"
introducing 1938's Musical Sensation:
"Bei Mir Bist Du Schon"
SEE THE AUSTRALIANS vs. M.C.C.
MATCH at LORDS in BRITISH MOVIETONE News.

# Around Theatre & Film Land

ROSE, in a scene from Saroj Movietone's forthcoming release "Rifle Girl," directed by Chaudhrie.

*AND WE ARE TOLD*

## Film Stars Like Privacy!

*By BRIAN YOUNG*

Motion picture stars no longer try to create a front.

The Gables, Crawfords, Coopers, Tracys, Loys, have found it unnecessary to maintain a glamorous private life, in keeping with their appearance on the screen.

Examination of the private lives of some of the top cinema celebrities reveals incongruities with accepted fiction of the lives of stars

Clark Gable, named the best dressed man in America, delights in spending leisure hours garbed in leather jacket and slacks. He is seldom seen at Hollywood night spots, rarely attends cinema capital celebrations. He has the reputation of a recluse in a city where recluses are becoming the rule rather than the exception.

CULTIVATING THE ARTS

Myrna Loy disappears from public view when she leaves the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, and retires to her home where she spends her spare time cultivating the arts. Her first ambition was to become a sculptress. Now she has means to indulge her hobby. Her art collection is one of the finest in Hollywood.

Spencer Tracy goes from work to his ranch in San Fernando Valley, disappearing from sight. There he lives the life of a rancher, making infrequent excursions to the polo field. He claims his eleven Irish setters keep him busy at home.

Joan Crawford, although appearing in public more than the previously mentioned trio, also takes pains to keep her private life just that.

Anyone looking for Gary Cooper at the Trocadero, the fights or premieres, would be disappointed. He seldom makes a public appearance.

Whenever a new star zooms to the heights, he becomes public property, sought after by film fans. Tyrone Power found that out early. After some embarrassing crowd scenes, he found it safer to retire to the privacy of his home when not working.

Greta Garbo is the classic example of a star who is to be seen only on the screen. She has made it clear that, when not working, her time is her own, and her life.

WILD PARTY DAYS ARE GONE

When the Barrymores first arrived in Hollywood, they were the inspiration of numerous parties. They soon learned the futility of attempting to keep pace with the famous hosts and hostesses of the city. Now Lionel devotes his time for etching and painting. John emerged from the silences for a short period, but is once more finding it profitable to save his profile for the cameras.

Jeanette MacDonald is seen in public only when making concert tours. Eleanor Powell devotes all her free time to practising new dance steps.

Many of the stars have found a heaven in San Fernando Valley where the fances around their ranches are good insurance against intrusion. Others, like Walter Huston and Lewis Stone, maintain mountain cabins that promote privacy.

The days of wild parties, streamlined cars and public spot-light-hunting are gone forever. They have been replaced by quiet evenings at home, black, inconspicuous cars, and a cultivation of the art of dodging anything that looks like a sun-race.

HARRIET HILLARD, Paramount starlet, displays a new hair style.

*Film Of India's Frontier*

## "Mutiny In The Mountains"

### How They Shot The Exteriors In Chitral

This London Film Production brings to the screen scenes for which camera crews went through incredible hardships. A great part of this picture which deals with fighting on the Indian North West Frontier was filmed in technicolour in territory where no motion picture camera had ever penetrated and where even officers were forbidden to go, except on regimental duty. The unit made the Chitralvalley, their headquarters, a location dominated by the third highest mountain in the world, the mighty Tiridmar, a peak never yet climbed by man. From this location they proceeded by pack mule taking heavy equipment in the burning sun to the north of the famous Khyber which is about one hundred miles from Russian territory and to do this they had to cross some of the most difficult travelling country in the world.

The purpose of the expedition was to take authentic film of tribal life and fighting beyond the frontier. For film extras the unit used the 3,000 tribesmen who must do military service as bodyguard for His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral. His Highness was extremely interested in the film and it was only through his kind cooperation that the prejudice against the intrusion of the unit by the Mulahs was at last overcome.

Rising at dawn every morning the unit proceeded to their chosen location arriving not later than nine. Here heavy Technicolour cameras were unloaded from the mules and set up. The chief drawback was the grilling heat. Camera film spools had to be constantly watched and covered in soaking cloths which dried almost as soon as they were put on. Coolies were despatched up the mountain side to incredible heights in order to fetch down loads of lightly packed snow. This snow was used to ram round the tin of film which was placed in 'yakdans' or native metal lined trunks. One batch of film to each trunk and two trunks to each mule.

The average temperature was 120 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit and this, combined with the rarefied atmosphere due to the excessive height, made what was probably the most difficult filming yet undertaken except for purely scientific reasons. The four white men in the unit were in fact four of the only twenty civilians ever to penetrate even as far as the base of the Chitral. Probably the most interesting location which will be seen in the film was taken at a height of over 11,000 ft. on Mount Birmagasht where the unit was only able to move at a slow walking pace owing to the rarity of the air. The picture was directed by Zoltan Korda, and the cast includes Sabu of 'Elephant Boy' fame. Valerie Hobson, Raymond Massey

Richard Greene, the young Englishman whom Zanuck rushed out to Hollywood to play with Loretta Young in 'Four Men and a Prayer', seems to have seized his chances well. He'll be Sonja Henie's leading man in 'They Met in College'. 'Four Men and a Prayer' was the first time he had played any important part on the screen.

MAZHAR KHAN, who gives a striking performance in "Rickshawala," and will be seen in several forthcoming Ranjit productions.

## Hollywood....

### Babel Of Nations

Hollywood has the most cosmopolitan population of any city of its size in the world. There are representatives of nearly all races and creeds, and nearly all get their living from films.

They are registered with the various studio casting directors who can call them up at a moment's notice. But sometimes the demand exceeds the supply—as in the case when Samuel Goldwyn wanted 700 Chinese for scenes in "The Adventures of Marco Polo" starring Gary Cooper and Sigrid Gurie, which will be shortly released in India through United Artists.

His casting department had only 298 Chinese men and 312 Chinese women on its books, but they were able to make up the deficiency with the 67 Koreans and Indo-Chinese listed as available for extra work. Later in the picture casting department were asked to supply 100 Italians. This was easy as they have 738 listed. Besides the 600 Chinese, 67 Koreans and 738 Italians, Hollywood's army of extra includes: 93 Turks; 14 French types; 165 Russians; 119 Japanese; 197 Arabs, Egyptians and Kurds; 300 East Indians and 17 American Indians.

According to Goldwyn's casting chief there are few Germans and Englishmen regularly on call, as neither of these nationals stay in extra work long enough to be permanently listed.

## *SOUTH INDIAN FILM DIRECTOR IN CITY*

Mr. P. V. Rao, the well-known Cine-Director, has come to Bombay with a troupe to direct "Madurai Veeran" and "Meenakshi Kalyanam." which will be produced at the Wadia Movietone, Bombay.

Mr. P. V. Rao has got 18 years' experience in film line, and has directed many South Indian films, namely, Valli's Wedding, Krishna Leela, Sakuntala, Droupadi Vastrapaharanam, Nallathangal, Dhruva, Raja Bhoja, Leelavathi Sulochana, Deva Das (in Tamil), Balamani Kannappa Nayanar. At present Mr. Rao is directing Mathurai Veeran" and "Meenakshi Kalyanam" at the Wadia Movietone.

# About Studios And Stars

## Muni Changes His Mind

### Famous Actor Signs Most Amazing Contract With Warners

Paul Muni's determination "never again to sign a long-term contract with any film studio" seems to have gone a little awry.

W. H. Mooring reports from Hollywood that, despite Muni's assertion just before leaving on his European holiday that he would probably never play in another film, he had not been back in California much more than a week before he signed a new contract with Warners.

And the contract is one of the most amazing ever drawn up, even in Hollywood.

* * *

Under his new agreement, says Mooring, Muni gets everything that any star has ever dreamed of asking for.

And it gives him, Mooring adds, more than many a star, however great, could survive.

Prophetic gloom descends upon the usually cheerful Mooring as he wonders whether Muni is not exposing himself to grave dangers.

I agree with Mooring that Muni is taking on responsibilities which seem almost too great for one man to shoulder.

* * *

His new deal gives Muni the right to insist upon full approval of all the scripts in which he is to play.

That doesn't mean he can approve only his own role, or only the main story outline—he has also the right to approve every detail of the script.

A great temptation lies there. A temptation which takes a great man as well as a great actor to resist.

* * *

MAY GO ON STAGE.

Beyond this, Muni is allowed to go on the stage whenever he choses—provided he is not actually engaged in making a film at the time.

He need appear in only nine films during the next five years. Each one of them will bring him a minimum salary of £20,000.

Over and above this minimum salary Muni is entitled to numerous "oddments" which, says Mooring, many of the people who work in Hollywood would consider an excellent regular wage.

* * *

Of all the things Muni said he would not do when he left Hollywood, only one remains undone. So far he has not gone back on his resolution not to appear in any more biographies. Even that decision is likely to be reversed in the near future.

Warners have prepared both "The Sea Wolf and Maximilian and Jaurez" (the story of Maximilian I of Mexico). Muni does not like "The Sea Wolf."

There are signs that he will agree to appear in the biography of Maximilian instead.—"Film Weekly."

## HOURS OF WORK FOR CINEMA EMPLOYEES

### Motion Picture Society Opposes Proposed Legislation!

We have received the following for publication from the Motion Picture Society:—

When invited to give its views on the Draft Bill intended to be introduced in the next session of the Legislative Assembly legislation on the subject of hours of work of Shop Assistants and Commercial Employees by the Government of Bombay, the Motion Picture Society of India expressed its general agreement with the spirit of the proposed legislation in the greater interests of the trades concerned. The Society, however, pointed out to the Government that certain clauses in the Factories' Act could be incorporated with great benefit as far as the motion picture theatres are concerned. The general staff in the cinema houses, except those in the cabin, are on active duty only for some time before the commencement of each show and during the rest of the time the work is predominantly of a supervisory nature to be looked after by the heads of the various departments. Hence in the interests of the trade and the public, the Society suggested, Section 43 of the Factories' Act should be incorporated.

"Further as contrasted to the other business houses, for which the proposed draft Bill is intended, patrons frequent picture houses more on holidays and to lay down that all holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act should hold good in the case of employees in a cinema house, the Society observed, is entirely prejudicial and positively detrimental to the trade of motion picture exhibition. The Society requested that Sections 14 and 35 of the Factories' Act be substituted with necessary amendment. Among other points, the Society drew the attention of the Government to the desirability of allowing the theatres the option of submitting monthly statements with regard to the number of adults called for work on Sundays instead of requiring to give advance notice in writing to the Factories' Inspector."

## Loretta Young And Annabella Will Be Starred In "Suez"

Loretta Young and Annabella have been assigned by 20th Century-Fox studios to share stellar honours with Tyrone Power in "Suez." The picture, a romantic drama dealing with the construction of the Suez Canal, is slated to go before the cameras in about six weeks, with Power playing the role of Ferdinand de Lesseps, French engineer under whose supervision the Canal was built.

Both Power and Miss Young are now at work on pictures. He is playing a stellar lead in "Alexander's Ragtime Band," covering historic highlights of the period during which Irving Berlin has been America's leading popular composer. Miss Young is starring in "Four Men And A Prayer", based upon David Garth's dramatic story of adventure in India and South America.

Annabella recently made her first American picture, "The Baroness And The Butler," co-starring with William Powell. She is to go to 20th Century-Fox studios in England to make two pictures under the supervision of Robert T. Kane, after she has completed "Suez."

"Suez" is to be produced on the same scale as "In Old Chicago," "Alexander's Ragtime Band" and Robert Louis Stevenson's "Kidnapped."

A scene from Royal Film Circuits' forthcoming release "Umaji Naik" (in Marathi) featuring Keshavrao Datey (of "Unexpected" fame) in the title role.

## G. B. S. Gives His Heroine A Bath!

Mr. Shaw continues to unbend as a film author, writes A. T. Borthwick in "News Chronicle." Though they have not persuaded him yet to come and see "Pygmalion" in process of "shooting," he shows a helpful regard for the box office in the matter of his script.

He has even written in a special comedy scene—sparkling, I am told, with new Shavian dialogue—in order that Eliza Doolittle may actually be seen taking a bath.

It is the first bath of the dustman's daughter's life, and in the play you gather what you may about it from the spoken word. But is there a film-maker alive who could resist the possibilities?

Gabriel Pascal couldn't at any rate, and Mr. Shaw, who has never been disinclined to lighten the higher thinking with a little spice of knock-about, agreed to follow the De Millean path on this occasion.

He sat down and wrote an entirely new scene in which Jean Cadell as the housekeeper of Professor Higgins (Leslie Howard) plunges Wendy Hiller as Eliza Doolittle into the stimulations and discomforts of being soaped all over.

Miss Hiller says she never had so wet a day. What with rehearsals, takes and re-takes she spent at least five hours in the water.

IT WAS KEPT A SECRET

While it was going on the set was as secret and closed in as was that in which Marlene Dietrich disported among the bubbles at Denham for "Knight Without Armour'.'

Special guard was kept against the intrusion of anyone not concerned directly with the shooting of the scene.

"Pygmalion" was written 24 years ago; but this was a fairly modern bathroom, plentifully equipped with mirrors—for Mr. Shaw has brought the tale of the man who thought he could make a "lady" out of raw slum material up to date for the screen.

Mr. Howard wanders about in tweeds and horn-rimmed spectacles, and an elaborate set of streets leading down to a realistic Thames Embankment at Chelsea (complete with pedestrians, cars, and so forth) has the Battersea Power Station on the other side of the river.

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*Douglas Fairbanks, Junior, will be Danielle Darrieux's co-star in her first Hollywood picture. "The Rage of Paris" was positively due to go before the cameras last week, under Henry Koster's direction. One of the causes of delay has been the search for a leading man*

---

"William Powell is the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital convalescing from a serious internal operation. He is not expected to work again for eight weeks".

---

Universal are planning a serial to glorify the American Boy Scouts.

---

"Francis Lederer has returned to Los Angeles to star in the local stage production of 'Golden Boy'".

---

"Floods cause £5,000 worth of rebuilding on the Scottish village set for "Kidnapped" at Twentieth Century-Fox".

---

Mervyn LeRoy is preparing a sequel to "I Am a Fugitive from a China Gang" to be called "Give Me Ten Days". It will deal with an Alabama prison which allows its prisoners to go home for ten days and then return to jail.

SULOCHANA, the well-known star, in a scene from "Prem Ki Jyoti."

# SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

**The competition this time will appeal to young as well as old, as everyone who takes a little care in solving it, will stand a fair chance of getting a share in the prize.**

**The illustrations marked A, B, C,..... are well defined silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... you are to find out the parts belonging to the respective silhouettes.**

**For example, a part of the object from illustration number "L" is cut out and reproduced in another position in No. "16." The white dotted lines in "L" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. 16. Thus No. 16 is entered against "L" in the coupon.**

**You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Annas eight per coupon before 1st June, 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—**

**1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.**

**2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.**

**3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.**

**4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.**

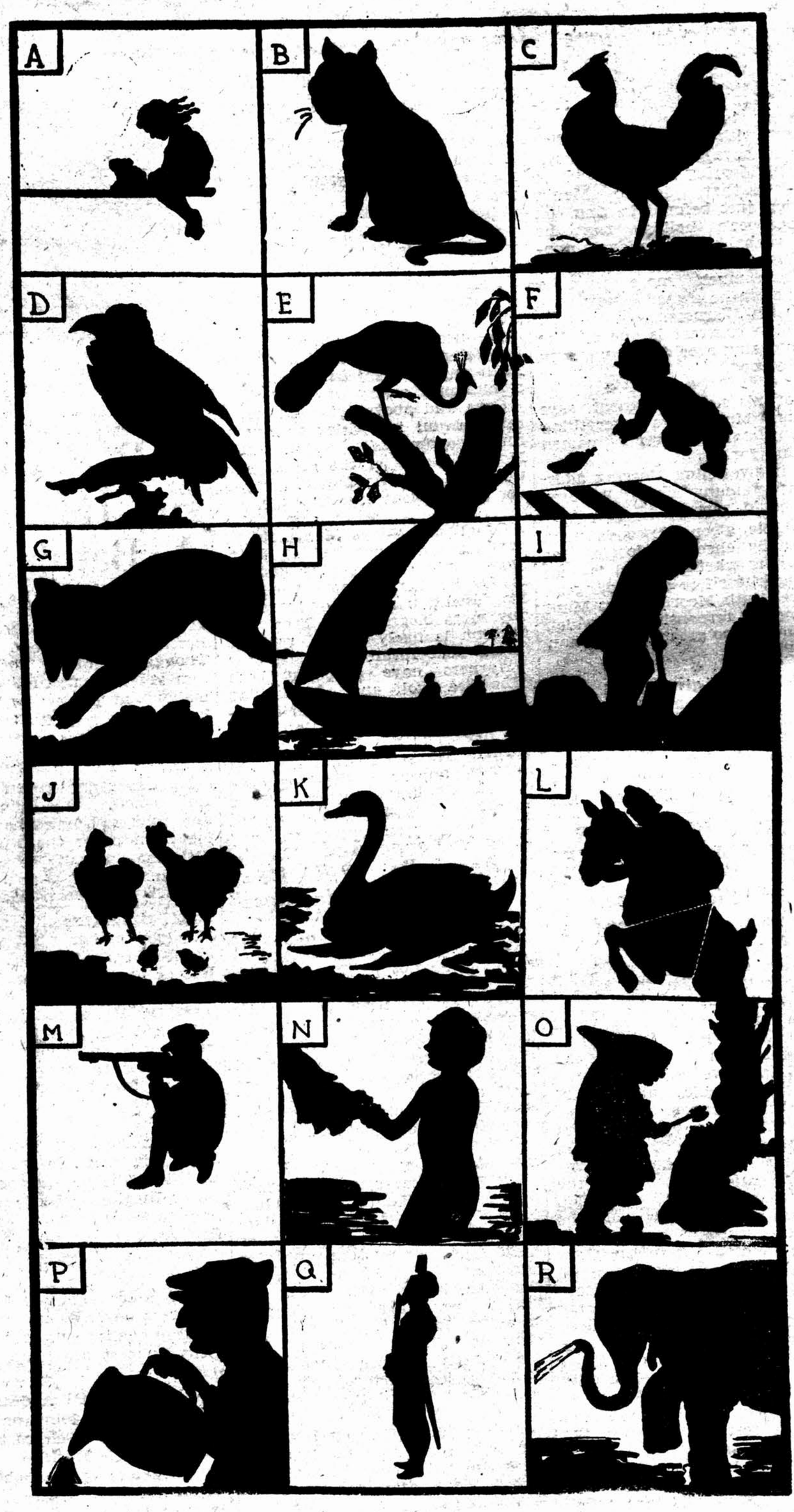
**5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 1st June, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.**

**6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.**

**7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like**

**8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.**

**9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account.**

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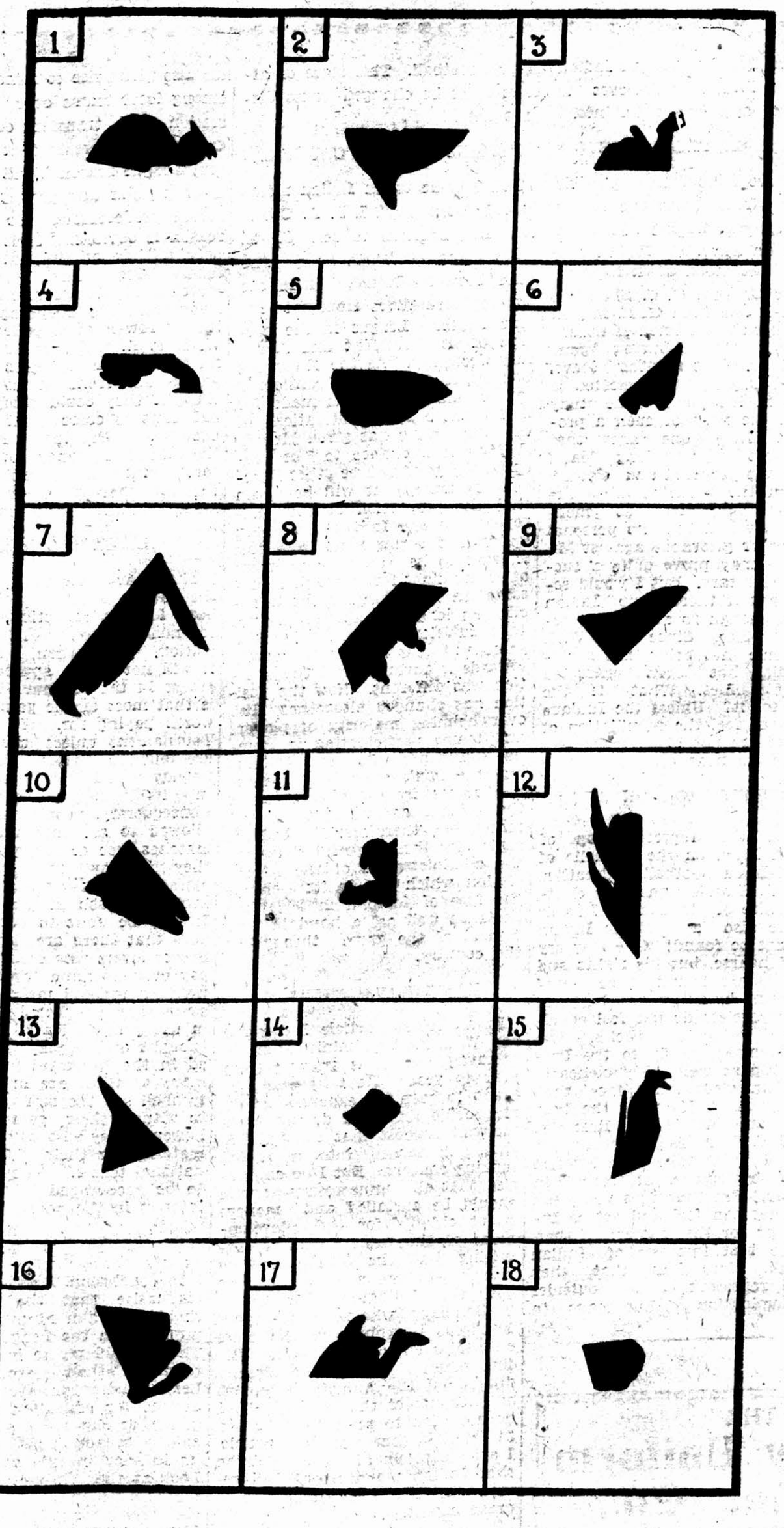


**CLOSING DATE**

**WEDNESDAY**

**1st June, 1938.**

(Extra Coupons See Page 37

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10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry

**Silhouette Competition.**

29/5

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name

Address

# Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

## Prospect Of Football Season In Bombay

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Bombay football season has already begun. The first division of the Harwood League commenced yesterday at the Cooperage and its second division started at Parel a few days ago. Prior to this, the Nadkarni Cup Tournament which is open to Indian teams only, was played off. I do not know—nor can I guess the reason—why this competition was staged so early. As a matter of fact it was made to clash with the Aga Khan and Jepsen Cups Hockey Tournaments. It does not seem that the idea was to extend the soccer season. For many idle days have been allowed to elapse between the closing stages of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament and the commencement of the Harwood League. It does not do any good to anybody to lengthen the Season unnecessarily. The W. I. F. A. should take a note of it.

### NADKARNI'S LUCK.

Before I proceed to discuss the prospects of the season, I should refer to the changes in the administrative personnel of the Association. It must be a matter of great gratification to the Indian followers of the game that an Indian has been elected to one of the Vice-Presidentships of the Association at last. And the person honoured is Mr. N. G. Nadkarni, Bar-at-Law. Nearly thirty years ago his father, who ran a sporting goods firm at Dhobi Talao—this firm is still in existence—donated the famous Nadkarni Cup. In the pre-War days it was used for the Junior Rovers Tournament, meant for boys under seventeen, both Indian and Anglo-Indian. I had the privilege of playing in this tournament under the banner of the Bengal United, the first Indian team in Bombay, which is now unhappily extinct. After the Great War, this Cup remained idle for several years, as sufficient number of Junior teams could not be found. It was in 1936 when I happened to be a member of the W. I. F. A. Council the Cup was brought into activity again in its present form. As a frequent visitor to the Cooperage, Nadkarni has shown keen interest in Indian football and as such deserves to be in Bombay's Soccer Cabinet.

### A QUEER PROCEDURE

The above change was possible owing to Mr. D. Moir, one of the Vice-Presidents, having gone to England on leave. Mr. H. E. Brandon has also stood down to make room for Captain G. C. Shaw in the Vice-Presidential Gadi. Mr. E. J. Turner was re-elected Honorary Secretary. But he having gone to U. K. on eight months' leave, Mr. J. T. Day has been elected to officiate in his place. One may question the need of such a procedure. Every one knew that Turner was to go on long leave. Still he was proposed and elected. Later on the usual "family arrangement" was made as mentioned above. I bear no personal prejudice or grievance against Mr. Day. He may prove quite a successful Secretary. But I would seriously ask if there is no Indian suitable enough to adorn the secretarial office. Since the W. I. F. A. come into being, not a single Indian has been entrusted with this billet. What is the reason for it? Unless the Indians themselves feel the humiliation of it things are not likely to be rectified in the near future.

### REPRESENTATION ON A.I.F.F.

As for the representation of Western India on the Council of the All-India Football Federation, Mr. H. E. Brandon has been elected in place of Mr. Turner. In this instance also a suitable Indian could not be found! One may cry oneself hoarse, but his rights and privileges are bound to be trampled upon by others as long as his compatriots do not feel equally sensitive as to theirs. The above remarks apply to the Presidentship as well. I wholeheartedly acknowledge the fact that both Mr. A. C. Henrichs the President, and Mr. H. E. Brandon, the W. I. F. A. Representative to the A. I. F. F. take keen interest in the development of football in Bombay. But that does not mean that they can feel and act as Indians, or for the matter of that, in the best interests of Indian football. More than that, they would represent to an outsider the domination of Europeans in Indian football. This state of affairs must be changed at no distant date.

### INDIANS ON THE COUNCIL.

Now I come to an Indian membership on the W. I. F. A. Council. In addition to Mr. C. B. Sethna and Mr. C. T. Dewji, who have been re-elected, there are two representatives from the Indian Football League in the persons of its President and Honorary Secretary. As the Managing Council of fifteen was considered rather small, room was made for a few more by an alteration of the rules. This has given Mr. R. F. Munshi a chance to be co-opted along with three other European members. It will be seen that the proportion of two Europeans to one Indian has been maintained throughout. And this is said to be an improvement after my fight for equitable representation of Indians on the Council! As long as Indians did not take sufficient interest in the game and contribute adequately towards it advancement, the question was different. Now the position has changed altogether. The overwhelming majority of players and teams participating in Bombay's Tournaments are Indians and the lion's share of the revenue comes from the pockets of the Indians as well. Is it not reasonable, therefore, if Indians aspire for their rightful share in the administration of the Association which has in its charge the fate of football in Western India as well as a hand in the control of the game throughout the country.

### EXTRAVAGANCE.

In a previous article I charged the W. I. F. A. administration of extravagance. It is growing from year to year. Steps should be taken to keep the expenses within reasonable limits. I do not for a moment suggest that the W.I.F.A. should be turned into a profit-making concern. But I do emphasise that all unnecessary shows should be curtailed and moneys spent chiefly for the development of the game. Isn't it surprising that the W.I.F.A. had no money to stage a game or two with the Islington Corinthians in Bombay, whereas it spent hundreds of rupees in the mere entertainment of some of the visiting teams! As I have already dilated on the Annual Statement of Accounts of the W. I. F. A. I do not wish to refer to it again in detail in course of this article I am definitely of the opinion that Indian management will remedy his state of things to a great extent.

### A NARROW-MINDED POLICY.

Now coming to the League Season just ahead of us. I am prepared to concede that the W. I. F. A. Council are making earnest efforts to enhance public interest in the League matches. They now fully realised the importance of having more Civilian and Indian teams to whip up public interest in them. Unlike other provincial associations, they are sponsoring teams of their own to fight for League honours. This has also given rise to some trouble among local teams over the possession and transfer of players. One thing is certain that the present League season will be no more popular and paying than its recent predecessors. To me the reason is obvious. It is not the poor quality of the participating teams and their colourless matches which are driving people away from the Cooperage. It is the narrow-minded policy of the W. I. F. A. which is responsible for it. By enclosing the Cooperage ground from all sides, they thought they could compel football fans to come within their enclosure. But they lost sight of the fact that money could not be forced into their exchequer in this manner—particularly when money is such a rare commodity!

### ESSENTIAL STEP.

They have now wisely reduced the gate charges. Still it will bear further reduction, especially for non-members of the Association. Even then, I am afraid, it will not show appreciable increase in the revenue. The reason is that most of the games are not worth paying for. In a League Tournament unless the matches are followed from day to day, nobody would feel interested even in its principal engagements. Consequently, people should be allowed to see the uninteresting matches free of charge, so that they may pay in to witness the attractive ones—at any rate to avoid the rush in the free-sides. It may be news to our football gods that there are thousands of Soccer lovers who cannot afford to pay even an anna every day to watch a football match. All the same they are keenly interested in the game. Have they ever thought of the players who played in the Nadkarni Cup? How many of them are in a position to shell out the money every day to witness their games? It is however they who will provide the material for their future International teams. They too need to be encouraged to take greater interest in the game.

### ROUSE PUBLIC INTEREST.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasise that the W. I. F. A., should not aim at making large profits from the League matches. They should try to make enough to meet their expenses. The League matches should be the avenue for education and propaganda among the public—particularly because Soccer is still in its infancy in this part of India. Look at the interesting Cricket matches which are played during the week-ends without any gate. Still who can say that Bombay and her Cricket Clubs do not receive sufficient return from this game? As in the Quadrangular, Bombay will pay well in the Rovers. Only her interest has to be roused. It is already awakened to a certain extent. Greater opportunities will excite them to fever heat as they have done in Calcutta. It needs people with a vision and a wide outlook to carry Bombay's football on the top of the world. Selfish aggrandisement and narrow outlook can never achieve a glorious end.

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Sjt. Subhas C. Bose addressing a gathering held under the auspices of the Maharashtra Vyayam Mandal, Poona.

# "Times Of India" Win Jepsen Cup

## Police Fail To Produce Form In Final

The Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament came to a conclusion on Saturday evening before a big gathering. The "Times of India", playing better hockey, deservedly beat the City Police by 2 goals to 1. The Police failed to reproduce the good form hitherto displayed in their earlier matches in the tourney.

PRESSMEN'S RECORD

The "Times of India" can boast of an excellent record in the Jepsen Cup tournament. They entered the tourney 5 times, reached as far as the final four times and twice won the cup, the last time being 2 years back.

Coming to individual performances, one cannot help but mention Easdon, who played like a stout defender for the winners at left back. He was responsible for pulling his side out of fire on several occasions in so far as Easdon made some really good timely clearances.

Lynn, the Times' pivot, worked like a fighting trojan and ably assisted by his wing halves, Lynn not only did his job well but scored the winning goal also.

In Mendis and Petty, the Pressmen had speedy wingers, who sent in several well-timed centres. D'Souza proved to be, once again, a worthy leader of the attack and combined very well indeed with Correa, on his left. The latter gave a fine display of stick-work and ball control and had the honour of drawing first blood for his side with his characteristic tricky push, which beat Scott all over.

Scott, who kept goal for the losers, was again sound and keeping up his "sang-froid" brought off a number of difficult saves. Baboo, at left back for the Police, gave a fairly good account of himself. The only man in attack-line, who made any impression was Shanker. This Police inside-left obtained the equaliser and should have done something more if he had received co-operation from his colleagues.

Soon after the centre-forward crossed the blades the game developed into a fast duel and both ends were visited in turn. After a short spell of mid-field play in which exchanges were evenly shared, the "Times of India" monopolised the attacking and Mendis following a good run down on the right flank centred the ball waist-high. Petty got possession and sounded the boards but Umpire Ernst had ordered "carries" against him. The pressmen's forwards kept the Police defence working hard, Correa and Petty being instrumental in many combined movements.

It was now for the Police to retaliate and they in turn had the Bori Bunder defenders in difficulties. Their forwards were quite well up in approach work but failed to get past the opponent's backs.

The pressmen transferred play to the opposite end and forced two penalty- corners, which bore no fruit though Correa tried Scott with a forceful ground shot, which can hardly ever beat the Police custodian.

Jameson passed through to Shanker. The latter, kicking hard before him right under the umpire's nose, got through but Menzes recovered well to dispossess him just before the Police inside-left entered the shooting area.

Scott rose up to the occasion again, when in a swamping raid the Times overpowered the Police defence and Petty, their outside-left, challenged the Police goal-keeper with a stinging shot.

Hardly 2 minutes before the lemon-time Correa drew first blood. He neatly ran through the entire defence with his brilliant stick-work and went on to get the better of Scott with a clever push, which beat the Police custodian all over.

The losers resumed in an impressive manner and a pretty movement, in which Shanker and Roane took part, saw the latter breaking the link in the pressmen's ring. Luck seemed to be against the Police force, as soon after Shanker missed a "sitter". Alone in the "D", at a near range, Shanker delayed to shoot and Easdon made a safe clearance rolling the ball to Correa. The latter dodged past Jameson and Hamid I and pushed correctly but the ball was deflected off Scott's pads. Roane's pass to Shanker brought the desired result, when the Police inside-left, with a fine piece of dribbling, beat Thomas and Gibson to obtain the equaliser in the 13th minute after the re-start. This goal was the outcome of some good stick-work and speed.

With the score at 1 goal all, the Police got another scoring opportunity when Lazarus miserably failed to do what any other forward would have done.

WINNING GOAL

About 5 minutes before the end, the "Times of India" forged ahead. Lynn, their skipper and pivot, got possession near "D" and entering it quickly pushed through Scott's legs to score the winning goal. Lynn very nearly repeated his performance soon after but this time Scott saved from him and Pereira, who had shot in off the rebound.

Lt. Col. T. Cooper, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway gave away the prizes.

The Result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| "TIMES OF INDIA" | 2 goals. |
| CITY POLICE | 1 goal. |

The teams were:—

"TIMES OF INDIA": Gibson; Thomas and Easdon; Tyrell, Lynn and Menezes; Mendis, Pereira, D'Souza, Correa and Petty.

CITY POLICE: Scott; Hamid I and Baboo; Hamid II, Jameson and Mahmood; Abbas, Lazarus, Roane, Shanker and Adams.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Otto Ernst and Bhoot.

### *To-day's Match*

KILLEDAR CUP FINAL

Bombay City 'A' v. Vincent Club at 6 p.m.

## *MUSEUM FOR ASSAM*

SHILLONG, May 26.

It is understood that Assam is going to have a Museum shortly. The proposed Museum will be housed at the Narayani Institute for Antiquaries, which was opened by the Governor of Assam last year at Gauhati.

The Assam Antiquarian Society has a good many of requisite collections and the Government of India will make a presentation of the collection of Mohenjodaro antiquities, which is now being preserved by them.—United Press.

## *CESS ACT TO BE AMENDED IN BIHAR*

PATNA, May 25.

The Government of Bihar propose to introduce in the Bihar Legislative Assembly a Bill to amend the Cess Act of 1880 with a view to reducing the rate of interest on arrears of cess payable direct to the Government by proprietors on tenure-holders or by rent-free tenure—holders to proprietors.

It is said in the statement of objects and reasons that since the rate of interest payable by a tenant to his landlord on arrears of cess has been reduced from 12½ to 6¼ per cent. per annum, according to the amended Bihar Tenancy Act, it is only fair that the above amendment in the cess Act should be made.—United Press.

## Bombay Barrister Marries Bhopal Nawab's Niece

(From A Correspondent)

The marriage took place last week at Bhopal of Mr. Kazi Naziruddin, Bar-at-Law of the Bombay High Court (eldest son of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law), to Shabzadi Musharraf Jehan Begum, niece of H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal and daughter of Sirdar Zafar Mohammed Khan Jagirdar.

The "Nikah" ceremony was performed at the Palace of H.H. the Princess Abida Sultan Heir Apparent. His Highness acted personally as the Vakil to the bride, and Her Highness gave the bride away.

Mrs. Kabiruddin gave a dinner party to Her Highness the Begum Sahiba, at which the Princesses, and relations of the ruling family were present.

The bridegroom's cousin, Pir Shri Mansur Shah, Pir and Murshad of H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior and several other distinguished relations and friends of the bridegroom were also present.

A conference of the All-India Shri Jatav Mahasabha will be held under the presidentship of Gohra Khemchand, an ex-M.L.C. on May 31 and June 1 and 2 next, at Fatehabad in Agra District.


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# Kisan Sabha To Form Volunteer Corps

## Land Must Cease To Be Means Of Exploitation Of Human Labour

### Comilla Conference Demands Abolition Of Zamindari And Cancellation Of Debts

**The following are some of the important resolutions adopted by the Third Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha held at Comilla (Bengal), under the presidentship of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati:—**

This conference is firmly of the opinion that the true salvation of our Kisans will begin only after the total abolition of the zamindari and every other intermediary system of collecting land tax or rent as such intermediary systems have worked consistently, are working and can work only to the detriment of the essential interests of the Kisans and society, depriving the actual tillers of the soil of even their minimum livelihood, and of even the very land which they have inherited from generations of toilers:

This system is most costly, least efficient and most corrupt and above all, most destructive of all incentives of peasants to adopt more productive means of cultivation.

This Sabha therefore reiterates the resolution passed by the A.I.K.C. at Haripura on this subject and particularly stresses that 'no reforms in tenancy laws could substantially alleviate the woes and oppression of the Kisans so long as vast areas of land remain vested in non-cultivating landlords' and exhorts all Kisan Sabhas to concentrate their best attention on the abolition of all feudal systems without paying any compensation as the immediate issue and carry on a relentless campaign and inaugurate such forms of struggle as will achieve this objective.

This Sabha views with dismay the attempts being made by the High Command of the Congress, to give a further lease of life to the existing vicious agrarian system under the guise of allowing it to mend itself and declares that any one who is for this cancerous overgrowth of British Raj strengthens that Raj. The Sabha further deplores the statements of some of the foremost Congress leaders which while being powerless to remove the evils of the zamindari system strengthen the pro-zamindari elements in the provincial ministries particularly the Congress ministries which were expected to give the utmost possible relief to the peasants.

**Cancellation of Debts**

This Sabha endorses the resolution adopted by the A. I. K. S. at Haripura demanding the total cancellation of all debts of peasants, tenants and agrarian workers and calls upon all Kisans to continue vigorous agitation for the speedy realisation of this demand.

This Sabha therefore condemns all existing and proposed legislation providing for the settlement of agrarian debts though debt conciliation boards, arbitration boards, etc. and declares that the Kisans will not be appeased till the whole volume of their debts is liquidated.

In view of the fact that the agrarian debts constitute the heaviest burden on the Kisans, this Sabha calls upon the Kisan Sabhas to adopt among others the following instructions:—

(1) To collect, and publish outstanding cases of Sahukars' false accounts and vicious tyranny as well as misappropriation of Kisans' land, houses and other property from time to time.

(2) To get statements of Sahukars' accounts on behalf of the Kisans.

(3) To explain how to take advantage of the provisions of the existing laws including the Civil Procedure Code, debts Relief or conciliation acts.

(4) To ask the peasants not to affix their signatures to any documents without seeking competent advice.

(5) To ask peasants not to pay any dues without getting a receipt.

(6) To help Kisans in fighting out their cases in courts of law and in conciliation boards etc.

(7) To exhort Kisans to reduce their social and other expenses drastically so as to enable them to avoid contracting further debts.

(8) To prepare Kisans to withhold the delivery of grain or other crops or payment of any cash to their creditors except when the rest of the crops and cash left with them are enough to maintain them and their families till the next harvest season.

(9) To prepare the Kisans for a general campaign of non-payment of debts and even a boycott social and economic of all Sahukars in limited areas, challenging them to repair to courts of law for the recovery of their debts and to fight out the Kisans' cases in law courts at every stage.

**Class Collaboration**

This Sabha is convinced that the theory of class collaboration i.e. the principle that the interests of the exploiting and exploited classes can be adjusted and reconciled within the framework of the present society as preached by the Gandhi Seva Sangha and some of the nationalist leaders can only tend to paralyse the strength of the masses who are being slowly but progressively awakened to the realisation of their historic responsibilities.

This Sabha is convinced that such collaboration even on the excuse that the anti-imperialist struggle demands such a policy for the sake of so-called national unity, can result only in perpetuation of economic enslavement and in checking the growth of the struggle of the masses and therefore in obstructing the achievement of Swaraj for the masses and ultimately in a settlement between the traditional exploiters of the masses and Imperialism for a more stable and intensive exploitation of the masses.

**Land Tax**

Land which more than any other means of production should belong to its actual tillers has been made a source of exploitation from times immemorial by the ruling classes. The land tax is of the nature of a slave tax levied by the State on every inch of land occupied.

While even the modern capitalistic states have devised less inequitous systems of taxation like the progressive income-tax with an exemption limit, the Governments in India including Indian states have continued to tax land without considering the peasant's capacity to pay and the income he draws from land and on the other hand such land revenue is largely devoted for the benefit of non-agricultural classes who pay the least to these Governments.

This conference therefore declares the resolution of our peasants to strive to secure the immediate abolition of this Land Tax and its substitution by a system of progressing income-tax exempting all incomes under to 500.

**Kisan Volunteer Corps**

It is most essential that our peasants should be aided, in their growing struggles against the varied processes and means of exploitation carried on by zamindars by organising well-trained and disciplined volunteers; and the need for fitting peasants to peacefully yet lawfully protect their hearth and home and the honour of their women folk and maintain their legal rights is becoming daily urgent in view of the zamindari lawlessness either winked at or actively aided by some Governments.

This Sabha therefore calls upon all Kisan Sabhas to proceed forthwith to train Kisan and Muzdoor Volunteer Corps and appoints the following sub-committee with powers to co-opt other members to draw up a scheme of training, oath, rules etc. and the internal constitution of the Volunteer Corps, if need be in co-operation with the A.I.T.U.C. for submission to the next meeting of the A.I.K.C.: Abdur Razak Khan, Swamiji, Ranga (Convenor), K. P. Sinha.

**Agrarian Revolution**

This Sabha impresses upon the constituent Sabhas the need of raising the Kisan movement from its present preliminary stage to such higher and more intensive forms of struggle as would not only secure immediate relief but would also, gathering volume and momentum, culminate in a nation wide peaceful peasant struggle that would end in the aforesaid agrarian revolution.

The Sabha at the same time believes that an agrarian revolution in India cannot be completed within the framework of Imperialist rule and therefore declares that the fundamental task of the peasants of the country requires that while fighting for their class demands through their class organisation they should also fight in alliance with other sections of the people and work through the Indian National Congress against Imperialism and replace it with a full democratic Swaraj.

To the above end the Sabha exhorts Kisans.

(1) To realise that as producers of all food, and raw materials they are better entitled to the Right to live and the good things of the world than others who live on fruits of their labour.

(2) To form and extend Kisan

(Continued on page 31)


# Unanimous Verdict:-

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# Make Full Use Of Congress Enactments

# Land Revenue Must Be Based On Income

## Law Must Protect Tenant Against Eviction

### Nariman Calls Upon Peasants To Stand Up For Their Rights And Fight Oppression

The following is a summary of the Presidential Address, delivered by Mr. K. F. NARIMAN, the Bombay Congress leader, at the Central Gujarat Kisan Conference, which opened on Saturday at Desar Road in Baroda District:—

**Standing before this vast gathering, I am happy to find amongst you, the peasants of Savali and Vaghodia Taluks of the Baroda State, conferring and co-operating with the peasants of Godhra, Kalel, Thasra and other Taluks of the Bombay Presidency and those hailing from the Backward Agency Tracts of Pandu Mevas.**

**Such a conference is deemed rather an exception than a rule; for, unfortunately, even our National Congress continues to differentiate between the peasants and people of what is called Indian India and British India, even though they are bound by a thousand ties of blood and race and religion and suffer from very nearly the same troubles, miseries and privations. We are all bound by the same chains of political slavery and economic serfdom.**

I am therefore deeply gratified to see that Kisan Sabha and you all Kisans of this same geographical area have met here unmindful of all the red and yellow boundaries carved on our land by the British bayonets; for I am convinced that it will be only by your united efforts that you will be able to rid yourself of your common troubles and common bondage.

Let us then prob into the common woes and worries that have drawn you from far and near in your thousands to this momentous gathering.

Now there are factors in the present world situation which have materially contributed to the poverty of the Kisans. I refer to the economic depression and the consequent fall in prices that began about 10 years ago. Thus has the money value of your crops been drastically reduced by 50 per cent, 70 or even 90 per cent, while your taxes, rent and debts have remained stationary—nay have often mounted up by leaps and bounds. Groundnuts and cotton. I understand are exclusively grown in this area. The complete collapse of their prices have brought ruin and starvation in their wake. And neither the Baroda nor Bombay Government have taken any measures whatever to protect the peasant from the effects of this economic blizzard.

BEGIN..ING OF TROUBLE

In spite of all these adverse factors and miseries of bad years you produce a good bit of crops on your farms by the sweat of your brows. But as was pointed out by your comrades of Maharashtra in January last "Our troubles begin as soon as our crops begin to ripen. The State servants and officers, Lanlords and Sahukars besiege us on all sides. And within a few weeks of the miserable harvest, we are left next to nothing to live upon during the rest of the year. Thus do we hang on life such as we have by the skin of our teeth, to save ourselves from being engulfed into death or despondency."

Surely you have stood such daylight loot and exploitation too long.

Unfortunately however, the Land Revenue levied alike by all States Agencies and Bombay Government, negatives the Kisan's right to live and virtually passes a sentence of life-long misery and poverty if not lingering death on you all.

As the Comilla session of the Kisan Sabha has rightly put it. "The land-tax is in the nature of a slave tax levied by the State on every inch of land occupied. While even the modern capitalist States have devised less inequitous systems of taxation like the progressive income-tax with an exemption limit, the Governments in India including Indian States have continued to tax land without considering the peasant's capacity to pay and the income he draws from land and on the other hand such Land Revenue is largely devoted for the benefit of the non-agriculturist classes, who pay the least to these Governments".

A CONTRAST

Let us pause here to contrast the position of the agriculturist of the village and non agriculturists mostly living in Cities. In British India as well as the States, Doctors, Pleaders, Officials, Merchants, Shopkeepers—in fact all non-agriculturists pay a tax to the State, if they derive an income of Rs. 2000/- or over in British India and Rs. 750/- in Baroda State.

Thus the State person virtually permits a non-agriculturist to draw a minimum tax-free income that is considered indespensable for the maintenance of himself and his family. Not so however, with the peasant, whose right to live is not recognised and who is taxed irrespective of the profit or loss accruing from his farm occupations.

And yet strangely enough, the villager, who contributes most from his blood and sweat to the State Treasury derives the least benefit from its schools and roads, police and other services, while the city people who pay so much less to the Treasury get the best of the State Services.

There are villages, sometimes a whole of bunch of villages owned by Inamdars, Thakores, Talukdars and such other intermediates, who are entitled in Law to levy such rent as they can extort from their unfortunate tenants. Often enough, such Zemindari rent is often five, ten or even more times the Land Revenue that would be levied by the State while they demand other miscellaneous imports and free labour that makes the tenants' life a veritable hell on earth.

Add to these are other peasants, who have lost their lands to their Sahukars and now till the lands as their tenants. Here again the Sahukar becomes the Zamindar and rackerents his tenant.

Now the first thing you want is a drastic reduction in your rents and a State Law ensuring your rights and privileges. The Baroda Government has passed a Rent Restriction Act but limited its application to only 4 talukas of the Navsari District. This Law should be drastically revised in the interests of the tenants and should be applied to the whole State.

As you are probably aware, the peasants of Lavet in Mangrol Taluka have inaugurated a militant campaign to secure the rights accorded to them by the Baroda Law. And they have also demanded that Rent should in no case exceed the Revenue Tax by more than 50 per cent.

This demand has received support from unexpected and even conservative quarters, for the 9th Raniparaj Conference held recently in Bardoli under the Presidentship of Sardar Patel has emphatically supported this demand and called for legislation to secure that end. However the Law should vest the tenants with the rights of permanent tenants and protect them against evictions so long as they paid their rent.

While we demand such legislation in the Baroda State and Agency areas, we should note with regret that our Bombay Congress Ministry has hardly moved in the matter.

Meanwhile the small Holders' Relief Bill recently passed by the Bombay Legislature has accorded some temperory protection to such small tenants (cultivating not more than 18 acres) as have paid their last year's rent. And yet I understand that the Thakore of Chitran in Thasra Taluka has already served his tenants in all his six villages with notices to quit the lands in their possession though they have paid their last year's rent. The Thakore has issued his Czarist ukase as his brave tenants have refused to pay illegal increment in rent demanded by him. Again the Thakore of Heral in Kalol Taluka is reported to have, in contravention of the new Law, forcibly dispossessed some of his poor tenants who have been tilling their lands for a generation or more. Now that these facts or allegations have been published in the Press, these no dobut merited prompt urgency by the Government. Moreover the aggrieved tenants have already sent detailed applications to the Mamlatdars and Collectors of the Districts and yet the peasants have been accorded no relief under the provisions of the new Bill.

But your fate will finally depend upon your will and determination to avail yourselves of the new Legislation. Understand your new rights and hold firmly to them. Pay your customary rent and not a pice more. Don't quit possession of your lands when Zamindar or Sahukar serves you with a notice of eviction. The Law has clipped the claws of your oppressors and you need therefore have no fear of them. Apply to the Collector stateing all facts of the case and challenge your master to go to the court of the Law to recover possession from you. Hold fast to your lands till the Court passes any legal orders. If you have union and respect the rights of your neighbours, neither the Thakore nor the Collector could possibly deprive you of your rights.

Finally I come to the most important question of your Himalyan burden of debts.

In the matter of debts the Baroda State has already passed some salutary Laws. And it should be your duty to understand your rights under them and take all necessary measures in Court and outside to enforce them. You should also move the State authorities to alter and amend these laws more thoroughly to ensure your happiness and prosperity.

MEASURES OF RELIEF

So far as the Bombay Districts are concerned the Faizpur Congress has demanded two measures of relief:—

(1) Crushing burden of rural debt should be removed. Special Tribunals should be appointed to inquire into this and all debts, which are unconscionable or beyond the capacity of peasants to pay, should be liquidated.

(2) Meanwhile a moratorium should be declared and steps should be taken to provide cheap credit facilities.

Now though nearly a whole year has passed since the Congress accepted office in our Province, our Ministers have not produced any radical measure for scaling down or liquidating debts. They have only afforded puny relief under the Small Holders Relief Bill. Still the Bill as it is must be fully availed of by all peasants. The main point to bear in mind is neither your land nor your crops can be attached in execution of a decree if you have paid one year's interest on it. If the Sahukar has already secured a decree and threatens you with execution proceedings all you have to do is to apply to the Collector for staying attachment under the new Law. And I am sure neiher your land nor crops will be touched.

If a ready decree can thus be virtually suspended, you need not be worried over any threats of fears held out by your creditors when you are not in a position to pay your debts. Even our Government will be compelled, I feel sure, to introduce some legislation to scale down your debts and you will repent of your folly if you transferred your precious lands or goods now to the Sahukars under the influence of their threats.

I would therefore boldly ask you not to pay a single pie towards your debts till at any rate the new Law is passed. Contest any suit that is filed by the Sahukars and get their claims reduced and their tricks exposed under the Deccan Relief Act. Try further to secure orders making the decretal amount payable in small instalments. And then apply to the Collector to hold up all execution proceedings. This should be the technique of your struggle and you should boldly pursue it as most of you cannot even pay even a fraction of your debts except by starving yourself and your families.

I must advert to the evil of drink that makes such a terrible drain on your thin pockets and makes you slaves of your Sahukars. Luckily the Bombay Government has accepted the policy of total prohibition and the days of your want and misery caused by drink are numbered.

I am, however, pained and shock-

(Continued on page 31)

**Mr. P. C. Chandran of North Malabar, a member of the Bombay Flying Club, sailed for England on the 19th to qualify for Commercial Pilot "B" Licence.**

# Lancashire Trade Delegation Sails For England

## Non-Official Negotiations Were Never Favoured By Us, Says Leader

**BOMBAY: Saturday.**

**The Lancashire Trade Delegation sailed this afternoon by the s. s. "Corfu" for England. They were seen off by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir H. P. Modi.**

Mr. Augus D. Campbell issued the following statement to the Press before the Delegation sailed:—

"The Lancashire delegation made a full explanation of its point of view immediately after the decision to discontinue the talks had been taken. Since then no fresh development has occurred necessitating public comment and we have no desire to add to the difficulties of the two Governments.

We can, however, take the opportunity of clearing up one or two misapprehensions which we have encountered in various quarters.

In the first place, it must be emphasised that we came out at the invitation of the Government of India because they preferred the cotton and piecegoods problems to be discussed face to face between the non-official advisers and Lancashire, and not because Lancashire interests believed that trade agreements, whether in whole or part, should be negotiated by private interests. On the contrary, the trend of opinion in Lancashire is that only the Government can take an entirely impartial view of the best interests of the nation.

Secondly, I would like to say that our principal motive in accepting the invitation was our hope that by so doing we might not only facilitate the making of trade agreement, but lay the foundations of a genuine friendly partnership in economic matters. We had this ideal very much in mind, and it is this which causes us such grave disappointment at the failure of the talks

The reception of the breakdown in Parliament and the English press shows that the U. K. generally would never have accepted a settlement which failed to provide a good prospect of a substantial improvement above the very low levels to which Lancashire trade in piecegoods with India has fallen in recent years, even if we had been able to consider it. Whatever the next steps may have to be, we think this hardening of opinion in the U. K. will have to be counted with.

We regret that some organs of the Indian press should have coupled the breakdown with the raw cotton side. This is totally incorrect, as the cause of our inability to make progress was simply and solely the inadequacy of the Indian figures of the quantities of piecegoods we should be allowed to import."

**Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, entering the League Chamber for a debate on Sino-Japanese War.**

## *VIZAGAPATAM ADMINISTRATORS MEET*

VIZAGAPATAM, May 24.

Rural improvement schemes such as protected water supply to the villages and irrigation in zemindary areas were among the subjects discussed at the Second Vizagapatam District Administrative Conference held at the Collector's Office, Mr. G. H. Cooke, District Magistrate and Collector presiding.

Among those present were eleven members of the Legislative Assembly and leading officials of the District.

The question of organising a Land Mortgage Bank at Icchapur was also discussed when the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies informed the meeting about Government's decision to open an additional Land Mortgage Bank in the District but the place where the Bank should be located had not been decided.

Regarding rural water supply it was the general opinion of the Conference that insistence on the principle of protected water supply to the villages would seriously impede progress.

In view of the grave water shortage which had been experienced in recent months in all parts of the district, it would be advisable to construct wells as rapidly as possible in as many places as possible.

It would be also advisable to take up the question of protected water supply for such wells, by the installation of pumps and construction of tanks at a later stage when additional funds became available.—A. P.

## *BROKE INTO ROOM & STOLE JEWELLERY?*

### *Suspect Arrested While Selling Property To Marwari*

(From A Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 28.

On May 25, Mr. Abdul Ali Nurbhai, a plumber, doing business in Bombay, and residing at Bajah Road, Vile Parle, lodged a complaint at the Parle Police Station, that while he was away from his house between the hours of 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. some unknown person entered his house by breaking open the lock and stole jewellery worth about Rs. 200.

Dhondu Pandu Gurav, a middle aged Hindu, on May 26, while trying to sell a silver bangle which he thought was gold, to a Marwari at Bandra, was arrested by the Bandra Police, when it was learned that he had robbed the bangle from a house in Parle. The accused was handed over to the Parle Police and Sub-Inspector A C. Doshi, in charge of the said Police Station on inquiries learned that the accused had stolen jewellery worth about Rs. 200, most of the jewellery being found with him.

Mr. Nurbhai, on being showed the jewellery identified it. The accused is shortly to be tried for house-breaking and theft.

## *GUARDIAN PRESS STRIKE CALLED OFF*

### *Workers Demand Non-victimisation And Payment For Strike Period*

MADRAS, May 25.

The strike at the Guardian Press has been temporarily called off and the thirty-nine workers resumed work to-day. Both the parties having agreed to refer disputes to arbitration, they appointed Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council as the arbitrator.

Mr. Naidu has closed the enquiry and he will announce the award in a day or two. In the meantime he advised the workers to resume work. The workers demands include recognition of their union, non-victimisation of workers, reinstatement of dismissed workers and payment of wages during the strike period.

The strike in the Jamal Glass Works at Tondiarpet continues. In pursuance of the notification recently issued. The Management have entertained about fifty new hands and more are likely to be employed.—A. P.

## *METROPOLITAN POLICE MOLESTS "SINGER SEN"*

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Ajit Sen, known as "Singer Sen," son of Rai Bahadur L. Sen, an official of the Government of India lodged complaints with the Home Office, India Office and the High Commissioner for India, alleging unwarranted arrest, writes the London correspondent of "Amrit Bazar Patrika."

He declares he was "practically dragged" to a police station by two uniformed constables, and after two hours removed to Marlborough-street Police Station in a police van.

Mr. Sen also complains of "high-handedness" on the part of the two officers.

The arrest, he explained took place on May 5, outside a bank in Tottenham Court-road. The police told him that a person bearing the same name issued a false cheque in 1932.

Mr. Sen pointed out that he did not come to this country until 1934, but, he says he was locked in a cell until there was an indentification parade.

"I demand justice as a British subject," said Mr. Sen. "The matter could have been settled without the indignity to which I have been subjected.

"I am asking two Members of Parliament to raise the matter in the House of Commons, and consulting my solicitors with a view to action against the high-handedness of the police."

## *HARIJANS SHOULD DESERVE THEN DESIRE*

PATNA, May 25.

Presiding at the Champaran Depressed Classes Conference Mr. Jaglal Choudhry, Excise Minister stated that Harijans should first deserve then desire. They should not fight for their rights only but should do their duties too.

While appealing to Caste Hindus to afford every facilities to Harijans Mr. Jaglal Choudhry deprecated the tendency in certain quarters that Harijans should have separate schools, ashrams etc., which would create a separatist mentality in the Hindu society. He referred to educational facilities and provision for water supply given by the Congress Government in Bihar for Harijans.—A. P.

## *MOTHER EARTH CARES FOR DEAD BODY*

LUCKNOW, May 25.

Mother Earth accepted a Kabli's prayer and after keeping his wife's body in her bossom for five months returned it in a fresh state to be taken to Ghazni.

Akbar Khan is an old moneylender in Nayagaon. His wife died about five months ago and was buried in a grave-yard in the usual way. Through the Afghan Counsel, Akbar Khan applied to the Government of India for the removal of his wife's body to his home in Ghazni.

Permission having been obtained the body was exhumed and found intact and taken to Ghazni on Monday last.

Explaining why the body did not decay during the last five months the Kabli said that according to an old superstition while putting the body inside the grave he prayed with folded hands to Mother Earth to take care of the body for one year during which period he would remove it to Ghazni.—A. P.

## *Vocational Schools Opened In Bihar*

PATNA, May 26.

It is understood that according to the decision of the Bihar Government, five half-time vocational schools to combine general education with industrial training, such as spinning, weaving, leather-tanning and manufacture of leather goods, carpentry and smithy, are being opened, one each at Monghyr, Darbhanga, Gaya, Dhanbad and Raghunathpur. The Monghyr centre has been working from the 1st of April

It is further understood that a class to teach the manufacture of hand-made paper has recently been started at the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh. About 780 applications have been received for ten seats—United Press.

The Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee has opened a new department for disseminating authentic Congress news.

KARACHI, May 28.

The Sind Legislative Assembly to-day passed the Bill to abolish nominations to the Karachi Municipal Corporation.

The Bill provides that all nominated members shall cease to hold offices and no vacancies so caused shall be filled during the present term of the Corporation.

All 13 official bills were passed by the Assembly, and the House meets on Monday next to take up unofficial business.—United Press.

"An Enquirer" writes: "A Calcutta paper, the other day, described the new Government of India Secretariat in Queen's Road as the largest building in Bombay. I am inclined to doubt this statement. Can any of your readers tell me whether it is correct?"

The above is a photograph of the building in question. It certainly looks big, but is it the biggest?

Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose in the midst of Maharashtra Congress Socialists who gave him a reception at Poona last week.

## *Kisan Sabha To Form Volunteer Corps*

(Continued from page 28)

organizations to every village and develop the struggle of the peasants through them.

(3) To resist individually and collectively and in a peaceful and disciplined manner all illegal trespasses on their fields, yards and houses and all illegal, oppressive, immoral and unconscionable exactions, insults and assaults on their persons and their families.

(4) To form joint Committees with Congress, workers; youth and other organizations for promoting joint marches, demonstrations Conferences, deputations to enforce their demands.

(5) Among other ways of struggle, peasants may also resort to strikes by withholding all produce including, milk, vegetables, corn, eggs, cattle and other things from towns with a view to initiate and develop concerted instructions of their District or Provincial Committees.

(6) Effect a closer unity or alliance with the peasants and agrarian labourers of the so-called Harijan or untouchable scheduled, aboriginal backward and similar classes, and communities with a view to initiate and develop and concerted action of all the most exploited and therefore potentially the most militant sections of the people.

# ART GALLERY FOR INDIA

## Appeal For Funds Issued And Site Chosen In Delhi

BOMBAY, May 28.

An appeal for public subscription towards the establishment of a national art gallery for India has been issued by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society of New Delhi.

The Gallery will start with a Collection of modern Indian Paintings and, in due course, it is proposed to add on to the Gallery an Academy of Art and also to hold annual exhibitions of Modern Indian paintings.

The proposed site for the Gallery is on the Queensway, New Delhi, and an application for permission already been made to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh, one of the advisers to the Secretary of State for India, has promised to meet the cost of the land acquired for the building and also a suitable sum for the building of the main Hall.

The appeal has the patronage of their Highnesses the rulers of Travancore, Bhopal, Patiala, Indore, Benares and Mandi, and also of the Right Honourable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hyderi, The Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Seth G. D. Birla, and Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das.—A.P.

## *IT IS "MOST UNSATISFACTORY"*

### *C. R. On Zetland's Statement About Federation*

MADRAS, May 28.

"I have got nothing to say except that it is most unsatisfactory", said the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier, on being shown the latest statement of Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, on Federation.

Lord Zetland, it will be recalled, responding on behalf of India and Burma to the toast of the British and Commonwealth Royal Empire Society banquet in London on May 25 last, referred to the impending Federation and laid stress on the merits of the scheme in bringing together "beneath the dome of a single political edifice the new democracies of British India and the ancient autocracies of Indian States." The Secretary of State also said that he looked forward to the day when unified India will play a part worthy of her great tradition as a member of the Commonwealth.—United Press.

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The Postmaster General, Madras has issued orders to the various post offices on the Pondicherry frontier, to submit all parcels booked from there for examination by the Customs authorities, as it was suspected that contraband articles were being sent by post to other places.

## "TO-NIGHT IN BOMBAY"

### Interesting Talk From Local Train

(From A Correspondent)

There is a very curious anomaly attaching to Indian Broadcasting. What should really have been the favoured child of Democracy is in India a Government-run monopoly; as a result All-India Radio has degenerated into an instrument of bureaucracy and capitalism. To give a local and popular instance, let us examine the leading programme item of V.U.B., the feature known as "To-night in Bombay". It has so far been run by half a dozen radio speakers, who have made it a precedent to introduce to the listeners-in over the microphone well-known foreign personalities, Indian Princes and territorial and financial magnates with a sprinkling of foreign artists and "beauty queens". Seldom has an attempt been made to follow the practice of the B.B.C. and American Broadcasts and introduce personalities indigenous to India—people like labourers, tillers of the soil and under-dogs. Surely these have an infinitely more interesting story to tell than the dull radio fare provided by "celebrities" visiting India.

In these circumstances, it was some relief to us to listen-in on Friday night to Mr. R. K. Karanjia's nocturnal adventures broadcast from the third class compartment of a local train. Not only did the producer break away from the artificial sophistication of the Studio or one of our fashionable dancing floors, but he managed to convey to us an idea of what real India is. The characters he introduced were true to the type—people really native to the "good earth" of our own country. The cervants, the little shoeblack, the fortune-teller and the typists, all had interesting things to say, and the deft marshalling of them left little to be desired in the way of competence and showmanship. Here certainly was a model production which the authorities would be well-advised to follow up with more items of a similar nature. The most vitally interesting aspects of human nature as well as our national life are to be found in our fields, streets and alleys and not in our palaces and ostentatious city mansions.

## *Make Full Use Of Congress Enactments*

(Continued from page 29)

ed to learn that while introducing partial prohibition in some areas, our Excise Minister has in his superior wisdom reduced by a stroke of the pen the price of drink by 50 to 70 per cent in the whole of Panch Mahal District. Naturally the results have been disasterous.

I am told on reliable authority that in some areas about 13 times the usual quantity issued for the whole year has been consumed in five months. Long quest of men and women and even children waited before liquor shops during the harvest season.

The drink evil is fast permeating even the Brahmin and other castes of the population. Many murders committed under the influence of drink have been reported from Kalol and other Talukas. Such are the boons bestowed on you by the Congress Ministry.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS LEADERS

May I appeal to Congress M.L.A's and Congress leaders in this area to move in the matter before the name and fame of the Congress is irretrievably solid in drift and compel the Excise Minister not to persist in the ghastly mistakes that have caused such irreparable havoc to the lives and happiness of thousands of our men, women and children.

# Subhas Visits Bihar

## *Warns Against Cut-Throat Competition Among Indian Industrialists*

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, May 28.

Profound enthusiasm and excitement marked the life of activities among the people and smiles beamed the faces of the labourers when the Congress President Sjt. Subhas Bose broke journey at Dalmianagar, the industrial centre of Bihar when 'en route' to Dhanbad from Bombay.

Sjt. Bose visited various factories there yesterday. He first went round the Cement Factory which has got the biggest single unit plant in India, and expressed much satisfaction on its successful working and then visited the Power House and the Paper Factory.

After visiting the factories he gave the following statement to the Press:

"It gave me great pleasure to go round the Dalmianagar and visit the different factories belonging to the Rohtas Industries Ltd., I was shown four factories: Cement, Sugar, Paper and Chemical, factories. Everything here is up-to-date and of the very best quality.

It is indeed a brilliant idea to concentrate so many factories in one place. One can easily see that there is still room for further expansion. Most important of all is the Cement Factory. The Cement Factories which have recently grown up in India assumed characteristic importance as national industry and have been responsible for stopping crores every year.

I understand that the present production of cement in India is not able to cope with the demand. But the time is not far off when supply will overtake demand. It is therefore essentially necessary that there should not be any cut-throat competition among internal producers. If such things were to happen it would spell ruin for Indian Companies to the great delight of foreign producers.

I therefore hope all those who are concerned will put their heads together and see that unnecessary and unhealthy competition is eliminated.

I cannot but wish success and prosperity to such industries as Rohtas Industries Ltd., built up by Indians themselves.

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**Gray hair are due to the inability of the hair roots to produce keratin pigmentation in sufficient quantities because of the deficiency of certain active elements and HENNOL supplies just those to the hair roots, thus helping them to produce hair with their natural colour and sheen.**

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# Child Transmits Civilization

## Geneva Committee Pronounces Children's Needs, Primary

NEW DELHI, May 28.

Among the subjects discussed at the meeting of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Social questions, which met recently in Geneva, was that of placing children in families.

It was generally agreed that the report submitted to the Committee on the subject was of very great value to social workers all the world over. This report stated that the special need of the child should be the chief consideration when seeking his faster home. The home should be fitted to the child and not the child to the home.

After discussing the different arrangements in force at present in different countries:—the free home, adoptive home, the work home;—as well as boarding, faster care, paid for and supervised by the social authorities, the report emphasises the importance of constant supervision to ensure that the highest social objects are being secured in the placing of children in families.

The conclusions of the report stated the principle that, since civilisation itself, has been transmitted through the child, his well-being is a matter of primary concern to organised society.

Society everywhere recognises the home and family as the natural primary agency for the care, guidance and control of the child during his years of immaturity and dependency.

It is, however, incumbent upon the community to provide such security and protection for the family as will enable it to discharge its responsibility adequately, and further, to encourage and, if need be, compel it to do so.

The discussion which followed, gained special topical interest as the representatives for Spain and for China described the plight in which the children of their countries found themselves at present.

M. Hoo Chi-Tsai of China stated that 1 1/2 million children under 15 years of age have lost their parents or homes in China. Madame Huichi of Spain described measures being taken by the authorities in her country to house and educate Spanish children in other countries.

She urged that the Committee should study how best to protect the lives and well-being of children in times of war.

An amended text on the subject produced towards the close of the meeting provides that the authorities should in charge of placing children should ensure that children should be placed in circumstances similar to those in which they were born, particularly with regard to race, language and religious instructions. —A. P.

# LORRY DRIVER ON ABDUCTION CHARGE

## Dangerous To Interfere In Husband-And-Wife Quarrels, Says Magistrate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gangaram Daulat, a lorry-driver, was arrested on a charge of abducting a married woman by the G. I. P. Railway police and placed before the Presidency Magistrate to get permission to extradite him to Poona.

It was stated that on the 15th instant the accused was driving the car No. 4091 from Bombay to Poona and at Lonavala he was requested by Datu Sawlaram Morray (24), who was with his wife, to give them a lift to Poona. The driver readily agreed but when at Sangam Bridge a quarrel arose the driver intervened and asked the husband of the girl to get down from the car, the accused is then stated to have driven away the car with the wife of the complainant up till now the police have failed to trace the girl the accused, it appears, sent her to the complainant's brother's place at Thana. The driver was placed under arrest and was extradited to Poona for trial.

The Presidency Magistrate remarked that it was dangerous to meddle with the quarrel of husband and wife which would last generally not more than 3 or 4 minutes.

# Muslim Leaders Want Settlement

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

A high Congress authority is reported to have expressed a view that if Mr. Jinnah and his League rejected the basic Congress terms for communal settlement the Congress is not likely to have any further truck with the League for the present.

There is a view prevalent in some circles that it will be extremely difficult for Mr. Jinnah to break off the negotiations by rejecting the very reasonable and sound position taken up by the Congress without antagonising the League.

In the body of Muslim opinion in India even in U.P., where the League is supposed to be very strong, a split is likely to occur, as not much love is lost between Mr. Jinnah and some influential League leaders who may not be prepared to go the whole hog with Mr. Jinnah, if he takes up any defiant attitude towards the Congress.

It is said that some Muslim League leaders of U.P. have cautioned and warned Mr. Jinnah against any precipitate move as even the Muslim masses are now fed up with fighting without any tangible gain and opinion is perceptible swinging against League's futile tactics.

# BARBER CHARGED WITH CULPABLE HOMICIDE OF BARBER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Death was caused by a stab-wound penetrating the heart and causing internal haemorrhage," was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day, at the inquest on Sultan Ahamed Ibrahim (25), an employee in a barber's shop in Sarang Street.

It was stated that the deceased was stabbed by one Mahomned Hussein Abdul Karim alias Baboo on the night of 22nd May, at about 9-30 p.m. near the Crawford Market with fatal results.

A rider was added by the Jury that the injury was inflicted by the suspect Mohammed Hussein Abdul Karim alias Baboo in circumstances which reduced his act to culpable homicide not amounting to murder (Sec. 304 of Indian Penal Code).

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 28

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 148/4 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs 147/12 on tired long liquidation. At the decline there was active covering and prices rallied to Rs. 148/8 but there was some renewed selling which checked the rise but the tone of the market was very steady.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F G M G— | | | |
| Broach July Aug 1938 ..... | 148 | 4 | 0 |
| Broach April May 1939 ..... | 160 | 8 | 0 |
| Fine M G— | | | |
| Oomra July ..... | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| Oomra Dec Jan ..... | 141 | 12 | 0 |
| F G M G— | | | |
| Bengal July ..... | 110 | 4 | 0 |
| Bengal Dec Jan ..... | 120 | 12 | 0 |

## *Cotton Room Rates*

Bombay, May 28

| | Extra Sprfine | Sup Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G— | | | | |
| Bengal U P | | 116 | 113 | 110 | 107 |
| Punjab | | 116 | 113 | 110 | 107 |
| Rajputana | | 116 | 113 | 110 | 107 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 139 | 136 | 133 | 130 | |
| C P No. 1 | 150 | 147 | 144 | 141 | |
| C P No. 2 | 143 | 140 | 137 | 134 | |
| Broach No. 2 | | 150 | 148 | 146 | 144 |
| Punjab Ame | | 170 | 167 | 164 | 161 |
| Surat | | 203 | 200 | 197 | 194 |
| Rajpipla | | 196 | 193 | 190 | 187 |
| Navsari | | 209 | 206 | 203 | 200 |

## *Ready Cotton Quotations*

Bombay, May 28

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine ..... | 113/15 |
| Bengal Fine ..... | 110/11 |
| Bengal F G ..... | 108/09 |
| C P 1 ..... | 143/48 |
| C P 2 ..... | 138/39 |
| Arvi ..... | 139/40 |
| Amraoti ..... | 133/35 |
| Ellichpur ..... | 139/40 |
| Berar ..... | 133/35 |
| Khandesh ..... | 123/27 |
| Jalna Sailu ..... | 125/29 |
| Burwah Sanavad ..... | 138/39 |
| Khandwa ..... | 138/39 |
| Harda Khirkiya ..... | 138/40 |
| Mathia ..... | 113/18 |
| Malkapur ..... | 129/33 |
| Broach ..... | 148/49 |
| Punjab 4 F ..... | 163/70 |
| Punjab 289 F ..... | 198/206 |
| Sindh N T ..... | 178/83 |
| Kampala ..... | 258/59 |
| Jinja ..... | 246/48 |
| Navsari ..... | 210/11 |

## *Alexandria Cotton*

Alexandria, May 27

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELS— | |
| July ..... | 11.92—14 |
| November ..... | 12.64—19 |
| ASHMOUNI— | |
| June ..... | 8.96—33 |
| August ..... | 9.13—37 |
| GIZA— | |
| July ..... | 11.42—31 |
| November ..... | 11.75—29 |

# GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 28

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-0-9. London Paris Exchange rate was 41 points up at 178.81. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.94 3/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 18 13/16d. The market was featureless. Messrs. Mecatta and Goldsmid in this weekly review state that the weakness of sterling enabled American trade to pay slightly higher prices and with sellers holding aloof the undertone was steady. Stocks of silver in London is about 2,000,000 ounces. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged to 10 points down. The local market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate business and quotations were as under:

GOLD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ..... | 35 | 4 | 0 |
| Jeth delivery ..... | 34 | 4 | 3 |
| Jeth Tejimandi ..... | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Ashad delivery ..... | 35 | 4 | 9 |
| Ashad Tejimandi ..... | 0 | 4 | 9 |

SILVER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ..... | 49 | 9 | 6 |
| Jeth delivery ..... | 49 | 7 | 0 |
| Jeth Tejimandi ..... | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Ashad delivery ..... | 49 | 4 | 0 |
| Ashad Tejimandi ..... | 1 | 2 | 0 |

LONDON SILVER

London, May 27

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot ..... | 18 13/16 |
| Forward ..... | 18 1/2 |

LONDON GOLD

London, May 27

Gold Bars Fine per oz ..... £7-0-9

## *Montreal Silver*

Montreal May 27

| | |
|---|---|
| May ..... | 42.50—10 |
| July ..... | 43.00 |
| September ..... | 42.85 |

PAY IN—JUNE 10 PAY OUT—JUNE 14

# Month-End Short Covering In Steel Shares

## COTTON MILL SHARES FLUCTUATE WITHIN NARROW RANGE

## Prices To Show Irregular Movement

BOMBAY: May 28.

**After early weakness yesterday, the Wall-Street Market ruled fairly steady and U. S. Steel shares closed Dol. 1|8 up and Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved Dol. 3|4.**

**After urgent long liquidation, the local Share Bazar ruled very steady and there being month-end, short-covering prices, particularly of Steel shares registered a sharp rally. There was some buying on rumours of dividends of Rs. 16 and Rs. 80 on Tata Steel Ordinary and Dfd. shares.**

**To-day's rally, however, failed to show any return of confidence and there being absence of offerings, prices kept on hardening. Tata Steel shares were very active, but Cotton Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range with a limited turnover.**

**Persistent decline in raw commodities and metals is expected to have far-reaching effect and in all world markets heavy selling continues.**

**Our market will now be guided by monsoon developments, but in view of extensive losses sustained by Bulls, we do not look for any material improvement in prices. However, present prices seem low enough and unless some constructive developments appear in foreign markets, prices are likely to remain irregular.**

## TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9) | 345 | 0 |
| 250 | BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25) | 778 | 12 |
| 100 | CENTURY (Rs. 6) | 230 | 0 |
| 100 | CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4) | 218 | 12 |
| 100 | COLABA (Rs. 4) | 137 | 8 |
| 100 | COORLA (Rs. 5) | 92 | 8 |
| 250 | David | 75 | 0 |
| 250 | Dawn (Rs. 10) | 362 | 8 |
| 1 | E.D. Sassoon Df. (nil) | 0 5 | 0 |
| 10 | Finlay (Rs. 3) | 120 | 0 |
| 100 | GOKAK (Rs. 1-8) | 140 | 0 |
| 1,000 | Hindustan | 1,600 | 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 54 | 6 |
| 100 | Khatau (Rs. 2) | 105 | 0 |
| 100 | KOHINOOR (Rs. 12) | 246 | 4 |
| 250 | Laxmi (Rs. 12-8) | 471 | 4 |
| 250 | Madras United | 35 | 0 |
| 1,000 | Morarji (Rs. 40) | 1,055 | 0 |
| 250 | Model | 45 | 0 |
| 50 | MYSORE (Rs 2) | 120 | 0 |
| 200 | NEW GREAT (nil) | 184 | 6 |
| 100 | Osmanshahi (Re. 1) | 42 | 8 |
| 100 | PHOENIX (Rs. 10) | 230 | 0 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2) | 59 | 0 |
| 1,000 | Sholapur (Rs 30) | 1,910 | 0 |
| 50 | SIMPLEX (Rs. 2) | 74 | 6 |
| 100 | SWADESHI (Rs. 5) | 181 | 4 |
| 100 | Swan (Rs 2-8) | 102 | 8 |
| 500 | Vishnu (Rs. 30) | 1,172 | 8 |
| 1000 | Western (Rs. 40) | 800 | 0 |
| | **BANKS.** | | |
| 50-100 | Baroda (Rs. 2-8) | 115 | 0 |
| 25-50 | Central (Rs. 12) | 31 | 4 |
| 500 | Imperial (Rs. 30) | 1,552 | 8 |
| 125-500 | Im. Contry (Rs. 7 8) | 385 | 0 |
| 51-100 | India (Rs. 2-8) | 142 | 4 |
| 100 | Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8) | 116 | 0 |
| 5 | Union (As. 4) | 5 | 12 |
| | **CEMENTS.** | | |
| 100 | ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8) | 120 | 4 |
| | **INSURANCE.** | | |
| 100-500 | Empire (Rs. 14) | 702 | 8 |
| 15-100 | Jupiter (As. 12) | 13 | 6 |
| 20 | Mercantile | 55 | 0 |
| 15-75 | New India (Rs. 14) | 38 | 0 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4,300 | 0 |
| 10-50 | Vulcan (As 8) | 7 | 4 |
| | **ELECTRIC.** | | |
| 100 | Ahm. Old (Rs 6-8) | 141 | 4 |
| 1,000 | ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39) | 1,430 | 0 |
| 10 | Ajmer (As. 8) | 13 | 0 |
| 50 | BOM TRAM. (Rs. 2-8) | 123 | 2 |
| 100 | B'bay Suburban (Rs 6-8) | 140 | 0 |
| 10 | Broach (As. 5) | 10 | 14 |
| 100 | Karachi (4) | 215 | 10 |
| 100 | Poona (4) | 196 | 4 |
| 100 | Surat (Rs. 3) | 168 | 2 |
| 100 | TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3-6 plus 3) | 153 | 2 |
| 1,000 | TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29) | 1,300 | 0 |
| | **RAILWAYS** | | |
| 500 | Ahmedabad Prantij | 960 | 0 |
| 100 | C. Province | 102 | |
| 100 | Dh. Baramati | 104 | 4 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 97 | 8 |
| 100 | Mandra Bnon | 99 | |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 96 | 4 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 12 |

## ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 28

Bombay Dyeing (765) 767 772 770 780 778/12
Century (224) 225 230
Central India (217/8) 218 217 220 218
Kohinoor (242/8) 242 245 246
New Great (183/2) 183 184/6
Simplex (72/8) 72/8 74/6
Swadeshi (178/12) 178 183 181
Associated Cements (119/4) 120 119/8 120 120/4
Andhra (1432/8) 1430
Tata Hydro (152/3) 152/13 153/2 152/8 153/2
Tata Power (1352/8) 1355 1352 1360
Tram Ord (123/2) 123/12 123/2
T Steel Defd (817/8) 815 830 825 847 860 855
T Steel Ord (201) 201 205 203 209 210
Tata Steel 2nd pref (168/12) 168/12 169/4
Bellapur (143/12) 143 145 145/10
B Steam (225) 225 218/2
B Burma (470) 472 475 472 477 476/4

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Tapti Valley | 727 | 8 |
| | **MINING** | | |
| 9 | Burma Corp. (As. 11) | 6 | 0 |
| 2 sh. | Indian Copper (As. 1-6) | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8) | 26 | 8 |
| 10 | SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2) | 34 | 0 |
| 30 | TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-3-8) | 855 | 0 |
| 75 | TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10) | 210 | 0 |
| | **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | |
| 100 | ALCOCK (Rs. 5) | 271 | 4 |
| 50 | BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5) | 145 | 10 |
| 200-250 | Bombay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5) | 855 | 0 |
| 250 | BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2) | 228 | 2 |
| 125 | B. Burma (Rs. 20) | 476 | 4 |
| 50 | Do. Conty. (Rs. 8) | 161 | 4 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 2 15 | 6 |
| 50 | BOMBAY TELEPHONE (As. 2-8) | 89 | 0 |
| 100 | I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4) | 125 | 6 |
| 50 | I. Invest Trust | 39 | 8 |
| 100 | I. Radio Defd. (12) | 527 | 8 |
| 100 | I. Radio Ord. (15) | 390 | 0 |
| 1,000 | Port Canning (Rs. 26) | 665 | 0 |
| 30 | PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15) | 59 | 8 |
| 16 | Scindia | 17 | 9 |
| 25 | Tata Oil Mill (nil) | 26 | 13 |
| | **PREFERENCE.** | | |
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 1,520 | 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 285 | 0 |
| 7 | p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.) | 69 | 0 |
| 5 | p.c. Central India (T.F.) | 540 | 0 |
| 6-1\|4 | p.c. Prem. Const. 1st | 102 | 0 |
| 6-1\|4 | p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd | 94 | 4 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 155 | 0 |
| 7-1\|2 | p.c. Tata Power | 1,555 | 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 216 | 4 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 169 | 4 |
| 7 | p.c. Vishnu | 703 | 12 |
| | **DEBENTURES.** | | |
| 3-3\|4 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 101 | 8 |
| 6 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 108 | 14 |
| 4 | p.c. Bom. Telephone | 52 | 4 |
| 7 | p.c. Sholapur | 77 | 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 108 | 12 |

**(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).**

# GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 28

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3/4 | per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/3 |
| 3 | per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/10 |
| 3 | per cent 1941 Bonds 102/10 |
| 3 | per cent (1953-65) 98/3 |
| 3 1/2 | per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99 |
| 3 1/2 | per cent 1947/50 Loan 106 |
| 4 | per cent 1943 Bonds 100 4 |
| 4 | per cent 1960/70 Loan 113/6 |
| 4 1/2 | per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/10 |
| 5 | per cent 1941 Bonds 97/0 |
| 5 | per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/8 |
| 5 | per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/15 |
| 5 1/2 | per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/5 |
| | TAX FREES |
| 3 | per cent 1945/55 Loan 117/14 |
| 4 | per cent 1953/6? Mysore 112/8 |
| 5 | per cent 1955 Mysore 124/8 |
| 5 1/2 | per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4 |
| | CORPORATION DEBENTURES. |
| 4 | per cent 1974 B P T 110/8 |
| 4 | per cent 1974 M Det 109/8 |
| 5 | per cent 1959 M Deb 118 |
| 6 | per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0 |
| 6 | per cent 1956 K P T 131/0 |

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98-13-6 and closed at Rs. 98-14.

# MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 28

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 May-December.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 272 1/2
Bank's buying T T 270 3/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,317
Bany's buying T T 1,347
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 64
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATE
New York London 4.94.18 27th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 28th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 23/32 28th instant
Shanghai London 0/10 5/8 28th instant
Java London 8.95 1/2 28th instant
London Paris 178.81 27th instant
London Belgium 29.30 27th instant
London Switzerland 21.71 1/4 27th instant
London Berlin 12.31 1/4 27th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 3/4 27th instant
London New York 4.94.18 27th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 1/2 27th instant
London Italy 93.95 27th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Uncertain
Gold £7-0-9 26th instant
Gold £7-0-9 27th instant
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 26th instant
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 27th instant
Silver London Forward 18 1/2 26th instant
Silver London Forward 18 1/2 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 27th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 27th instant
Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

# LONDON SUGAR

London, May 27

| | |
|---|---|
| August ..... | sh. 4/11d. |

## *New York Sugar*

New York, May 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| July ..... | 1.78. |
| September ..... | 1.82. |
| January ..... | 1.84. |

## *Bombay Sugar*

Bombay, May 26.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-0-0.
Shipment June-July Rs. 4-15-6.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 4-15-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-0-0.
Kesar Rs. 12-7-0.
Saraya Rs. 12-3-0
Java Spot F 5.20

# NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

## Continued Foreign Selling In N. Y. Cotton

### *STEADY TENDENCY IN BULLION*

BOMBAY, May 28.

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

Cotton displayed further sagging tendency due to continued foreign selling under the influence of weakness of Liverpool and Bombay. The price gradually declined to 7.92.

**BOMBAY BULLION.**

Silver market was moderately active on scattered purchases by Chokseys. The price movements were small in the absence of speculative activity.

Gold showed some easiness on uncertainty surrounding dollar movements but subsequently market developed steadier tendency influenced by steadiness abroad.

## *COTTON*

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 8.01 |
| To-day's opening | 7.99 |
| Difference | —.02 |
| To-day's closing | 7.92 |
| Difference | —.09 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.30 |
| To-day's opening | 4.37 |
| Difference | +.07 |
| To-day's closing | 4.34 |
| Difference | +.04 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

| | |
|---|---|
| July August | Rs. 145-0 |
| April May 1939 | Rs. 157-8 |

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 28.

New York cotton was again easy under continued foreign selling influenced by weakness of Liverpool and Bombay with selling from these quarters.

Trading in July began at 7.99 i.e. two points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool and Bombay cables and Foreign selling with some liquidation under which price gradually sank and closed 7.92.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| American July | (4.36) 4.34 |
| American October | (4.48) 4.45 |
| Egyptian July | (6.28) 6.32 |
| Egyptiar November | (6.33) 6.35 |

### BOMBAY COTTON

#### Late Trading

Bombay, May 28.

Broach July/Aug. opened at Rs. 146-4 in the local market. New York opened 7.99 and then further declined to 7.90. Price of Broach declined to Rs. 144-10, but closing a bit higher at Rs. 145.

### N. Y. COTTON

New York Cotton market will remained closed on Monday.

## *COMMODITIES*

### *LONDON MARKETS*

London, May 28.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 9/16 buyers) £17 5/8 sellers.
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/8 value) 5 9/16 value
Forward October December (5 7/16 paid and value) 5 5/8 buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 1/16 sellers.

## *EXCHANGES*

### CROSS RATES

#### T. T. New York On London

New York, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.94 3/16 |
| To-day's opening | 4.94 5/8 |
| At the time of New York cotton closing | 4.94 5/8 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.94.18 |
| To-day's opening | 4.94.34 |
| To-day's closing | 4.94.56 |

FRANC RATE

London, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 178.81 |
| To-day's opening | 178.78 |
| To-day's closing | 178.62 |

### *LONDON EXCHANGES*

London, May 28.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.94.34 and then improved to 4.94.56 on scattered support with movements otherwise unimportant.

Franc opened at 178.78 and kept fairly steady with minor variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 7/8
Paris on Bombay (13.322) 13.314
New York on Bombay (36.90) 36.89
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/8) 0.90 7/8
London on Milan (94.02) 93.95
London on Shanghai (0-10 15/16 nominal) 0-10 7/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-9) £7-0-9
Silver (18 13/16d) 18 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

## *BULLION*

### SILVER CABLES

London, May 28.

"India bought. Speculators sold. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | (18 13/16d) 18 7/8d. |
| Forward | (18 1/2d.) 18 9/16d. |

LONDON GOLD

London, May 28.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-9) £7-0-9

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver ready | 49 | 11 | 0 |
| Silver Jeth | 49 | 7 | 0 |
| Silver Ashad | 49 | 5 | 0 |
| Gold ready | 35 | 3 | 6 |
| Gold Jeth | 35 | 4 | 0 |
| Gold Ashad | 35 | 4 | 6 |
| Sovereign | 22 | 10 | 6 |

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

#### Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 28.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 70 1/4

# LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

## CREDIT SUPPLIES PLENTIFUL

### Wall Street Closed Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 28.

On the Money Market, supplies of credit were more plentiful in the past week, owing to scarcity of Treasury Bill maturities and borrowers generally managed to secure their requirements against bonds from non-clearing quarters, at 58 per cent, compared with 34 per cent, last week.

Among Commodities, wheat was again weak on continued heavy liquidation of stop loss selling, but Cotton was steadier.

Wall Street closed steady.

## SMALL BUSINESS IN CALCUTTA SHARES

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Jutes ruled quiet steady volume business very small. Coals continued rule easier. Teas dull. Miscellaneous apart usual dealings in its speculative issues at easier prices there is nothing special Government securities steady. Following are closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and half per cent G. P. 98/14 three centum up loan 1961/66 98/2 Reserve Bank 116/8 Coals East Indian 22/4 small odd lot Howrah 37/8 Lothian 172 National 18/4 small lot Hurriladish 12/6 Jainty S Central 1/19 Jainty Central 1/10 Raneegunge 31 Equitable 34.

Jutes:—Albion 172 National 18/4 small lot Reliance 49/11 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/14 Consolidated tin 4/2 Indian copper 2 Rhodesia copper 1/7 Dalmia cement pref 88/8 Burn and Co. ord 225 small lot Indian Malleable Casting Defd 1/12 ct. Indian iron 26/6 Steel corn pref 78 div B I corpn ord 2/9 Calcutta ice 5 Dunlop rubber ord 11/4 small lot Indian National Airways pref ord 7 Rohtas industries pref 124 Star Trading and Investment ord 26/12 British Burma petrol 2/13 Titaghur paper b ord 14/12 Digwarrah rubber 4/12 Lunas rubber 1.55 cts New Savan 5.

Teas:—Jutlibari 14/6.

Debentures:—Three and a quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 102/12 small lot five Shiva Jute 101 ct.—A.P.

## *WHEAT*

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 28.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with May 71 1/4 July 70 1/2. Prices declined on lower overseas cables which induced scattered selling and liquidation.

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat May | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| Wheat September | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat January | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Linseed May | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| Linseed September | 6 | 11 | 6 |

### *LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE*

London, May 28.

London Stock Exchange is closed today.

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 28.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 40) dol 41

General Motors (dol 27 1/8) dol 27 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 1/8) dol 22 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 94 3/4) unquoted.

### YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yarn No. 6 1/2s.— | | | |
| June | 106 | 0 | 0 |
| August | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| October | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn No. 10 1/2s.— | | | |
| June | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| August | 119 | 0 | 0 |
| October | 119 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn No. 20 1/2s.— | | | |
| June | 161 | 0 | 0 |
| August | 161 | 0 | 0 |
| October | 160 | 0 | 0 |

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 27

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars |
|---|---|
| Amr Water Works Com | 8 |
| Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A | 25 |
| Electric Power and Light | 9 |
| Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd | 33 |
| Electric Bond Common | 6 1/4 |
| Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd | 45 |
| Consolidated (Gas) Edison | 22 |
| Int Tel and Tel | 8 |
| Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent | 87 |
| American Tel and Tel | 127 3/4 |
| Western Union Telg | 19 1/2 |
| New York Central Railway | 10 3/4 |
| Pennsylvania Railway | 15 1/8 |
| National Dairy | 13 |
| 6 per cent Denmark 1942 | 104 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996 | 93 |
| Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943 | 31 |
| 5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965 | 49 |
| United States Steel | 40 1/2 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 41 |
| Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd | 82 |
| Ludlum Steel | 12 3/4 |
| Republic Steel | 12 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 21 3/4 |
| Int Nickel of Canada XD | 41 3/4 |
| Westinghouse Air Brake | 18 1/2 |
| Chrysler Motors | 39 1/2 |
| General Motors | 27 1/4 |
| General Electric | 31 1/4 |
| Radio Corporation | 5 |
| Union Carbide | 60 1/2 |
| Consolidated Oil | 8 |
| Phillips Pet Oil | 30 |
| Socony Oil | 12 |
| St Oil of N J Oil | 45 |
| Chase Bank | 26 1/2 |
| National City Bank | 21 1/2 |
| Amr Tobacco B | 68 |
| 3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961 | 102 |
| Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961 | 92 |
| Cons Mining Smelting | 49 |
| 6 per cent Japanese 1954 | 61 |

Turnover 750,000 shares. expect small improvement. Carloadings up 3995 units.

### INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 27

| | |
|---|---|
| Call Loan London | 1/2 |
| 3 per cent | 79 1/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent | 92 1/2 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 | 103 1/2 |
| 4 per cent 1948/53 | 107 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | 112 1/4 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 | 115 1/2 |
| 5 per cent 1942/47 | 110 1/4 |
| 3 per cent 1949/52 | 100 1/4 |
| 2 1/2 per cent British Consols | 74 1/2 |
| 3 1/2 per cent War Loan | 101 3/8 |
| 4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90 | 113 1/8 |
| Indian Iron and Steel New Ord | 40 |

### HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 27

Broach J/A 1938 opening 150 highest 150 lowest 148 1/4 closing 148 1/4

Broach A/M 1939 opening 162 1/2 highest 162 1/2 lowest 160 1/2 closing 160 1/2

Oomra July opening 133 1/2 highest 134 lowest 133 closing 133 1/8

Oomra D/J opening 142 1/4 highest 142 1/4 lowest 141 1/2 closing 141 3/4

Bengal July opening 110 1/4 highest 110 1/4 lowest 110 1/4 closing 110 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 121 1/4 highest 121 1/4 lowest 120 1/2 closing 120 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1938 (21-6-38) Rs. 6

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1938 (24-6-38) Rs. 6 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23

### TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUTS

#### Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

21st Week (ended May 27th)—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1936 | 10,949,500 |
| 1937 | 12,565,400 |
| 1938 | 14,478,100 |

Total for 21 Weeks (1st January to date)—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1936 | 229,341,200 |
| 1937 | 250,812,900 |
| 1938 | 296,919,000 |

### AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, May 28

Slightly warmer. Scattered showers in Arkansas, Louisiana and Alahama. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

# OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Telling The Truth

*By N. J.*

The guests were treated to a *suspicious* tea in a Shamiana on the spacious lawns of the club and spent a pleasant hour together while beyond the lawn the gold-mohurs glowed a rich-red in the rays of the setting sun.

My hat off to the very truthful scribe who has done this brilliant piece of reporting. It is only once in a while that we come across such gems of journalistic description. Journalism like any other profession is full of its conventions and make-believes, its little shams and hypocrisies. Especially in the social sphere, the newspaperman is the soul of courtesy and kindliness. He never lets down his hosts (whom as often as not he has gate-crashed), and whether he is reporting a marriage or a funeral he will nave the well-chosen word and the appropriate adjective for everybody and everything.

But there are occasions when heart and soul cannot bear it any longer. Even a worm turns, it is said, and our reporter must be excused if he has blurted out the truth for once. All of us have attended parties where the tea tasted like a decoction of mud and the cakes chewed like a piece of sponge. Politeness compelled us to hold our own tongues, but it is only fair to forgive the scribe, who has committed this grave faux pas. One can visualise him tramping the town for his copy the whole of the hot summer noon and turning in, footsore and weary, on his last appointment of the day. He settles down on the nearest empty seat and gratefully picks up a cup of tea—only to set it down immediately!

* * *

## Good Touch

**The tea was suspicious—there was no doubt about it. And the cup that doth not cheer most certainly infuriates.**

But only momentarily, for the philosopher that he was, our reporter soon found solace in the Gold-Mohurs glowing a rich-red in the rays of the setting sun....

That was a good touch—the gold-mohurs, and this lyrical piece will go down as a prized possession in my scrap-book. A. G. Gardiner has somewhere observed that you cannot enjoy the beauty of the sun-set if you are thinking of the dinner that is awaiting you at home. Following this dictum our reporter was not apparently thinking of his dinner—possibly, he was not sure that he would have a dinner at all. But he went one better and did not even allow the disappointment of the suspicious tea to cloud the glory of the gold-mohurs glowing etc. He just notes his suspicion in a matter-of-fact way and without malice—as the lawyers say.—and proceeds to look beyond the lawns.

(By the way do not tempt me to divulge the name of the reporter, paper or party concerned. That shall not pass—though I hope hosts and hostesses will take timely heed from this little incident).

* * *

## Harp Of Hymen

Reporting is a rum job as its victims are well aware. It has its thrills and triumphs, its pitfalls and law suits. The tyro who enters this profession soon learns to protect his skin by the free use of the magic word "Alleged," though at times even that can be overdone. as the fate of the chap who referred to Lady D—— as "the alleged wife of Lord D"—proves. There are fashions in reporting as in any other line and the modern tendency is towards a stark surrealism. In the United States, however, the old method of putting it thick with a trowel still persists side by side with the new vogue. as the following illustrations will show. Here is a report of wedding according to the old style:

The bride is a woman of wonderful fascination and remarkable attractiveness. for with a manner as enchanting as the wand of a siren, and a disposition as sweet as the colours of flowers, and a spirit as joyous as the carolling birds. and a mind as brilliant as the glittering tresses that adorn the brow of winter. and with a heart as pure as the dew-drops, trembling in a coronet of violets, she will make the home of her husband a paradise of enchantment, where the heaven-tuned harp of Hymen shall send forth those sweet strains of felicity that thrill the sense with the ecstatic pulsing of rhythmic rapture.

Now take a deep breath and read on.

* * *

## Life's Ambition

Here is description of another wedding in the opposite style and the astute scribe, it will be noticed, puts the spotlight not on the bride as in the preceding paragraph, but mostly on her opposite, as more likely to survive the shock.

The house was newly plastered for the wedding and the exterior painted, thus appropriately carrying out the decorative scheme for the 'groom was newly plastered and the bride newly painted.

The 'groom wore a rented dinner suit over athletic underwear of imitation silk. His pants were held up by pale-green suspenders, His No. 8 patent leather shoes matched his state in tightness and harmonised nicely with the axle-grease of his hair. In addition to his jaz, he carried a pocket-knife, a bunch of keys, a dun for the ring and his usual look of imbecility.

The young people will make their home with the bride's parents—which means they will sponge on the old man until he dies and then she will take in washing.

To this was appended the following befitting post-script by the Editor:—

**This may be the last issue of this newspaper, but my life's ambition has been to write up one wedding and tell the truth. Now that is done, death can have no sting!**

# WINDSORS ANXIOUS TO VISIT INDIA

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor are anxious to go to India (writes W. Hicky in the "Daily Express").

One reason is that of the thousand of friendly and unfriendly letters that reached the Windsors during and after the Abdication crisis, those from India were almost all friendly.

Whether they will go or not is another matter. Obvious English upper-class reaction is "They'll never let them go."

"They" is one of the most mysteriously impressive English synonyms for Authority. It conveys far more than a foreigner would understand it to. "They" tell me, "they" want you to write an article; in Lear's limericks you can almost picture "they"—an aloof, slightly malign, group of prodnoses pouring cold water on the nonsense poet's burning fancies.

Recent visitor to the Windsors, at the Mendls' in Versailles, was Mary Pickford. Back in U.S.A. she wrote about it for an American paper.

She seems to have got on with them well:—

"I have seen so many of your pictures I would know you anywhere," the Duchess told me.

I said that I recognised her from her photos.

"Now this is what I call news," she adds. "The Duchess has a lovely new bobbed hair coiffure."


# GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or New—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)

Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY, 4. P. S.: Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

Sole Agents:—P. Muncherji & Co., 10, Hamam St. Bombay 1.


(Continued From Col. 4.)

minutes of setting-up exercises while nude in a cool room, before the shower in the morning. A brisk walk of an hour should be taken daily, either at one time of divided, never hurrying, but breathing deeply and thinking soundly

The lesson taught by this interesting research is simply that biologic living builds up resistance to colds and, not only to colds, but to everything else which is hostile to physical welfare.—"Good Health."

# Drugs Cannot Improve Sexual Function

Explaining the futility of the belief that sexual activities can be improved by drugs the "Health and Hygiene," a New York health journal writes:

O drug which is often mentioned as an aphrodisiac is cantharides or "Spanish fly." This is an irritant and sometimes apparently stimulates sexual desire by the irritant effect it has when it is excreted in the urine. It is, however, a dangerous drug. It often causes severe kidney damage, and should never be used for the purpose of stimulating sexual activity.

Opium and opium derivatives, also in small doses, sometimes seem to have a stimulating effect, and this is probably produced in the same way as alcohol. The habit-forming effects of opiates are so dangerous that they should, of course, never be used for this purpose. The prolonged use of opium actually leads to a lack of interest in sex.

Thus, we see that all popular Notions about the effect of various foods on sexual activity and powers are based on superstition. The sexual instinct is an intergal uart of every healthy person. It needs no stimulant. If something seems to be wrong with it the remedy lies in improving the general health, or in treating the deficiency as a psychological problem by psychiatric methods. The commonest causes of sexual difficulties are psychological and most sufferers need to be treated from this point of view.

# How To Prevent Cold

## Take Hot Bath Followed By Cold Shower

Hydrotherapy, diet and abstention from worry and other emotional stress were found helpful in the prevention of colds by Drs. Irwin G. Spiesman and Lloyd Arnold.

It was learned that a hot bath followed by a cool of cold shower on arising, and again before the evening meal if possible, markedly increased resistance. The cold water was not to be applied to the extent of chilling the body. The hypersensitive were placed on a non-allergic diet. They improved under this alone but improved still more when the cold baths were added to the treatment.

Patients were requested to abstain form tea, coffee and alcoholic beverages and told to eat two large vegetable portons or a vegetable and fruit salad every day.

Eight glasses of water per day were prescribed. Fried foods and condiments were prohibited. Butter was to be eaten freely. The patient was not to hurry while eating, nor to be tired or worried; a short rest to be taken after each meal. Over and over again indulgence in these brought on colds. When baths and diet had brought resistance up to a high state, a cold might follow some emotional outbreak due to loss of position, bankruptcy, illness or death of a relative or any other grief.

Physical exercise is an important adjunct to the body regime, the programme including twenty

(Continued in Col. 2.)

*MAHARASHTRA'S MIND*

# Memories Of Indian Mutiny Of 1857

## Story Of Vinayak Savarkar's Proscribed Book

### *Move For Statue Of Peshwa Bajirao I*

(By UBIQUITY).

The Spring Lectures are now a sixty-year-old institution of Poona. For a full month the lectures delivered from day-to-day are at once an intellectual amusement and instruction to Poona, where quite a number of prominent people in every walk of life from all over Maharashtra and India arrive during the Spring. Poona is comparatively cooler than many towns in the Presidency and is naturally patronised as a summer residence by men of modest means. For the Hindus, it is also a marriage season and Poona has become for many years a considerable matrimonial market too.

The Spring Lectures have caught the imagination of people everywhere and for many years past even Nasik, Belgaum and Ratnagiri have organised similar lectures for at least two weeks. These lectures are somewhat in the nature of University Extension Lectures, as they are generally delivered by people who have devoted a good deal of time and attention to the subjects they agree to deal with. The variety of the subjects give a peculiar charm to the series.

### War Of Independence

The inaugural address this year was given by Mr. V. D Savarkar and for his subject he chose the arresting topic of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. It is well-known that Mr. Savarkar wrote a big volume on this great Indian event of the last century, naming it the "War of Independence" and that the volume in English was proscribed while yet it was in the form of a manuscript. A book in Marathi was proscribed as soon as it was published in India by Mr. Savarkar's brother, Ganesh Savarkar.

Mr. Vinayak Savarkar had taken special pains to prepare this volume. He secured special permission to use the library of the India Office and studied over 500 original papers regarding the Mutiny, written by various English writers of the day from their personal experience. Mr. Savarkar came to the conclusion that the rising of 1857 was not worthy of being described as a sepoy mutiny, but that it was the largest All-India effort of Hindu and Muslim nobility to wrest from the hands of the British, their lost freedom and, therefore, he decided that it deserved to be the "Indian War of Independence".

### Where Savarkar Fails

Mr. Savarkar is not a mere historical research worker. He is an ardent patriot, who has terribly suffered for his views and activities. He was the first in India openly to preach a break from the British Empire and organise actively for that purpose. One can, therefore, very well imagine how he must have expressed his pent-up feelings in regard to his dearly loved work in his three-hours' speech to an audience of over 10,000 in the Tilak Smarak Mandir compound at Poona on May 1. He is an extremely provocative speaker and has the easy gift of inspiring masses of people. His way of seeking inspiration from historic personages creates an atmosphere very much akin to holy as he speaks on. Yet he fails to appeal to the young generation of Maharashtra because of his somewhat narrow outlook and detachment from the present. The modern young Indian, whether Hindu or Muslim, is alive to the glorious past of India, but is more concerned with the present and future, while men like Savarkar present the appearance of being obsessed and overwhelmed by the past. In spite of the patriotism and eloquence of Savarkar, Modern India is bound to refuse him as its leader because of his pronounced anti-Muslim attitude, which he always tries to justify as reaction to the attitude of Mussalman communalists.

### Other Collaborators

In celebration of the 1857 event, not only Mr. Savarkar spoke for three hours, but the "Kesari" published a special number devoted to informative articles regarding the same. Messrs. N. K. Behere and R. M. Athavle also spoke at other places on the same subject, concentrating on various aspects of the same event. Mr. Behere, who was dismissed by the C. P. Government from the educational department for alleged seditious activities, has already published a book on the Indian Mutiny and the latter has threatened to publish one shortly. In his lecture he quoted passages from Savarkar's proscribed book which he said he had learnt by heart as a schoolboy. Prof. S. V. Puntambekar in his article contributed to the special number of the 'Kesari' points out that India has never been culturally conquered by the British. The rise of the Maharatta was an effort to preserve all that was best in Hindu culture and civilisation and the effort made by Nanasaheb Peshwa, Tatya Tope and Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi was also the last link of that great activity of the Maharattas in favour of Hindu culture. Prof. Puntambekar invites all to study the literature of 1857 events carefully and sympathetically. The 'Kesari' carefully emphasises the facts that the Emperor of Delhi, Bahadurshah and of Oudh had also joined the Rani of Jhansi and Nanasaheb Peshwa and if only the Nizam and the Scindia and Holkar had risen to the occasion the history of the last 75 years would have been quite different in this country.

### Revivalist Patriotism

Maharashtra seems to have been almost caught up in a campaign of idolising their ancestors and seeking inspiration from them. Most of the people engaged in this campaign are Hindu Revivalists. A movement is afoot in Poona to erect an equestrian statue of Bajirao I in front of the Shanwar Wada at Poona. Bajirao is rightly considered as the one Mahratta hero who completed the work of Shivaji and extended the Maharatta Raj into an Empire. A committee has been formed in Poona and propagandists also have been appointed to collect funds for this purpose. The Committee has already appealed to Government to grant the compound in front of the Shaniwar Wada, formerly reserved for a war-memorial, to the Bajirao Memorial Committee. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar appears to be the prime mover of this activity. A big meeting and procession of Bajirao's portrait in a palanquin on May 12 marked the Bajirao anniversary celebration at Poona.

### Prof. Potadar's Caution

Prof. D. Potdar, who is also associated with all these activities, however, maintains a commendable proportion in his speeches. He recently presided over the celebration of the Bassein Fort Conquest day at Bassein. This town and Fort were conquered from the Portuguese by the Mahrattas in 1739, the general of the campaign being Chimnaji Appa, brother of Bajirao I. Mr Dhabu, an advocate of studious habits from Alibag, delivered a lecture, on 'the Armada of the Angrias' on that occasion. Prof. Potdar observed in his remarks that it was perfectly legitimate for them to seek inspiration from their illustrious forefathers, but that should not blind them to the deeds of the equally illustrious men on the other side. He expressed himself entirely against taking up old hatreds of the Europeans and the Muslims and said that they had equally heroic figures on their side as the Mahrattas. "We must take off our hats to honour all and realise that to-day the whole of India composed of Hindus, Mussalmans and Christians has to stand together to attain complete independence, meaning thereby political, social and economic freedom".

Prof. Potdar made a very interesting suggestion during the course of his concluding remarks as President. In view of the bicentenary of the Bassein Victory, he said, the celebration committee should organise next year a mock attack on the Bassein Fort. They should arrange for the dispatch of about a dozen ships from the Kalyan Creek and show how the fort must have been attacked by Chimnaji Appa's forces. They should also found a shield for a swimming tournament, challenging expert swimmers to cross the Bassein Creek and thus make the celebrations more lively than usual.

# ART AND THE STATE

*(Continued From Page 13)*

and not symptoms of miseries of mankind

**BASIS OF HUMAN NEEDS.**

Art is the basis of all human necessaries as well as luxuries whether supplied by handicrafts or machinery. Any movement for industrial regeneration should be considered as superficial unless it penetrates to the level of art. It is regrettable that art, inspite of its being a great reality, is excluded from every school of politics in India. Dr. Trivikram's lecture deserves careful consideration of leaders of public opinion.

**CIVILISATION AND ART.**

Art is conducive to reintegration of thought, speech and action, without which success of any type of movement is not possible. The correctness of Dr. Trivikram's point of view, that the extent of glory and achievements of a nation is commensurate with the height of perfection of its art, cannot be challenged, but at the same time the necessity of preserving purity and integrity of indigenous art cannot be lost sight of.

**NOVEL ATTITUDE TOWARDS ART**

The novel attitude of artists towards art postulated by Mr. Chattopadhyaya is at variance with the value attached to art by Dr. Trivikram. Mr. Chatto-Padhyaya described politics and economics as two of the most potent realities of human existence on earth, but did not make any reference to the connection of art with humanity. Dr. Trivikram's opinion that for the artist the medium of approach to any given subject is beauty represents the correct attitude of artists towards art.

**DEVITALISATION OF ART.**

Mr. Chattopadhyaya interposed politics and economics between artists and the source of beauty. The fac tthat the psychological basis of art is entirely different from that of politics or economics cannot be overlooked. If an artist bothers about human tragedies and miseries underlying sources of beauty, his creative processes will be crippled and his art devitalised.

**RELIGION OF ARTIST.**

In order to maintain the dignity and vitality of art it is absolutely necessary that the artist should not subordinate his art to any other consideration. To the artist his art should be his sole and supreme concern. A true artist will never think of serving two masters at the same time. There may be exceptions, but they cannot be generalised. Mr. Chattopadhyaya's assumption is not warranted by the very make-up of the genuine artist who loves peace and harmony and shuns disturbance and dissension.

## BOMBAY HOCKEY ANNUAL

THE BOMBAY HOCKEY ANNUAL edited by Frank Pereira and Ayers J. Francis and published by the Florence Agency, Price as 4.

The editors "are proud to announce that the Annual this year is bigger and better, certainly better illustrated than its predecessors, and it offers a great deal more reading matter". I have no hesitation in supporting this claim. At the same time I must point out that there is still a great room for improvement in all directions. I must also repeat that it should be published earlier in the season to command a readier sale.

J. C. M.

# EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

*The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION*
*You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--*

| Silhouette Competition. 29/5 | |
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

*Name* .....

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***Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.***

# SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued From Page 5)

usual. Police, detectives, sergeants were poking about or standing to arms. They were all so strung up that a street vendor could hardly shout his wares without giving them a turn.

I had no cases of any interest. Till lunch I listened to some desultory evidence about conterfeit notes. By three o'clock I had finished my file. Having nothing more to do I rang up Fearnley-Whittingstall.

'We're playing golf, aren't we, at five, now that all's well?'

'Yes, old boy.'

'I suppose if anything was going to happen, it would have happened before this?"

'Nothing will happen now. The place is dead quite.'

'Five o'clock, then, at Prome Road.'

'I'll be there.'

There seemed no point in hanging aboout, so I got into my car and drove home by a circuitous route, approaching Prome Court from the east. I had dawdled, looking idly here and there for any sign of trouble, but a slumbrous afternoon appeared to lie over the city. It was three-forty-five when I reached my rooms and ordered tea. While it was being brought I heard a sound of firing from the west. The butts used by the volunteers were in that direction and I supposed that they had started their afternoon practice. Tea arrived at once and I swallowed a cup. The firing continued, and deciding to make sure where the sound was coming from I asked my butler to go outside and asked.

## A Convict Mutiny

He was back in a couple of minutes. 'They're shooting in the jail,' he said. 'There's a crowd on the road, looking.'

I then woke up. Something had happened after all—and in the jail, not in the town! I blamed myself for having wasted five minutes over tea, and, in the hurry forgetting to pick up my pistol, rushed down the stairs to my car. In a minute I was over the railway bridge and saw the north wall of the jail two hundred yards in front of me, behind which it was now certain a fusillade was taking place. I was obliged to pull up because the road was blocked with cars. In one of them was the Finance Member of Council and his wife.

'What's happened?' I called.

'There's an outbreak of some sort in the jail.'

A policeman was holding up the traffic. I beckoned to him. 'I want to get through', I said. 'I want to get round to the main gate on the south side.'

'No cars can pass this way,' he replied. 'The road ahead is unsafe, bullets are ricocheting down it.'

'Don't you know me? I'm the District Magistrate. Let me through at once.'

He was a stupid man and still tried to prevent me, but I pressed my car somehow through the block and steered past him and down the road at full speed. If there were any bullets I did not hear them, but I saw Military Police in a turret on the wall firing down into the jail. At the north-west corner I turned left and again left at the south west corner, and was hammering at the main gate within three minutes.

A turnkey half opened the wicket and looked through.

'Let me in!' I ordered.

He drew back and I stepped into the porch, feeling I was late, yet apprehensive at the thought of plunging into a fight of which I knew nothing There was no one in the porch and I told the turnkey to open the inner wicket. He did so under protest, and I passed into the jail, which stretched away, an immense congeries of buildings, walls, compounds, gates, a maze of a place, in the middle of which some desperate fight was in progress, the reverberations from which were now deafening, and from which bullets seemed to be flying at random.

I contemplated the scene with misgiving and regretted that from an imaginary sense of duty I had hurried away from tea. It was a police and jail affair. There was nothing I could do, except look on, as I had looked on during the days of the massacre. But having come so far I could not go back. Moreover, it was my duty to assure myself that the authorities immediately concerned were on the spot. But how was I to arrive at the centre of the action?

At this moment I saw appearing round a corner Mr. Campbell, the Registrar of the University. What he was doing in such a place I could not guess. He came forward hurriedly.

'What's going on?' I said.

'A convict mutiny has broken out, and the Military Police are massacring the convicts. I wish you'd tell them to cease fire.'

'What d'you mean,' I said 'massacring the convicts?'

'The're on the walls, firing volley after volley into the convicts in the roundhouse.'

'Have the mutineers surrendered?'

'I don't know,' he said, 'but it's massacre, for the convicts are powerless.'

There was an irony in this alleged massacre, for the Military Police were Indians and the convicts Burmese.

'Where's the centre of it all?' I said. 'Can you take me there?'

He appeared to know the way, for he led on briskly down winding passages between high walls, with sudden corners. I felt alarmed. Bullets seemed to be flying over our heads.

'Do you know where you're taking me to?' I said at last. 'Don't lead me suddenly into a field of fire.'

'It's all right,' he assured me, 'they're not pointing this way, I think.'

It seemed a long time before he halted me in front of a wall higher than the rest, in the face of which was a small door.

'If you go through there', said he, 'you will have arrived.'

With that he left me contemplating the door. I could hear a tremendous noise, firing, shouts, but I could see nothing, and to go through the door without knowing into what I was stepping seemed to me the heighest of folly. For all I knew the mutineers might be just behind it and I should walk into them, or, what was equally possible, meet a volley fired by the Military Police. As I stood hesitating what to do the door was opened from the inside, and looking through I saw Fearnley-Whittingstall.

The sight gave me courage to enter and, trying to appear less discomposed than was the case, I said to him lightly, 'I'm afraid our gof is off.

To this attempted pleasantry he made no reply, for, as I learned afterwards, I had arrived at the critical moment of the action.

In front of me, up an alley-way between two long workshops, I saw a roundhouse. Mr. Merrikin, whom I now observed, and Major Hare, the commander of the Military Police, told me, very laconically, that there were some four hundred convicts in the roundhouse, armed with guns they had taken from the prison guard, a desperate band who refused to surrender. Military Police were firing into the windows of the roundhouse from different angles. An occasional shot came from the convicts.

It was no time to ask questions,

(Continued On Page 42)


## WHITE LEPROSY
AND
## LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

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VAIDYARAJ AKHU KISHORE RAM,
No. 18, P.O. KATRI SARAI (Gaya)


# Johnny's Broken Resolution

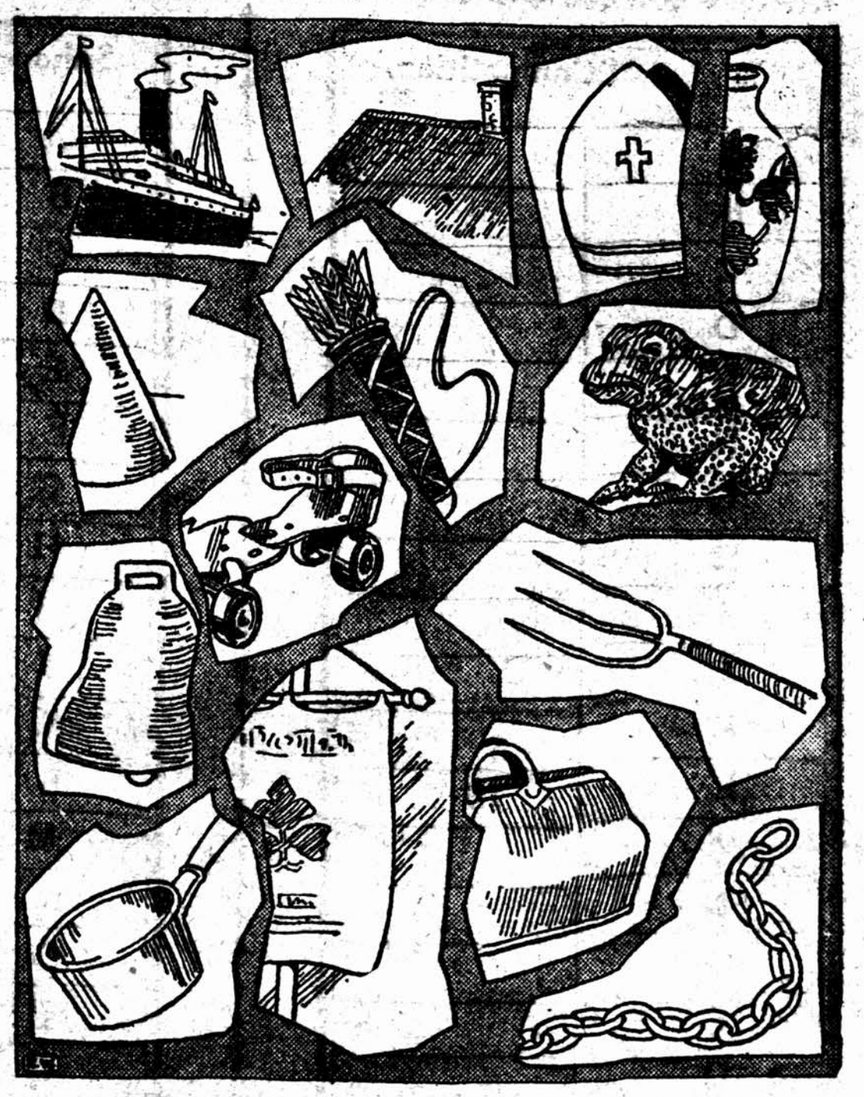
JOHNNY was very hungry after playing outdoors, and he headed straight for the dining room. The rest of the family had already eaten, and mother had cleared off the table. On Johnny's arrival she set a place for him. When the big platter was brought in, Johnny reached for a slice of the sirloin steak he had smelled frying in the kitchen.

The steak seemed unusually thin. No—it was not steak at all, just some pieces of pasteboard with pictures on them. Shucks! Even the pictures were incomplete, part of them being torn off. To the hungry lad's indignant demand to know what was the idea of this strange performance, his mother replied:

"These are the pieces of your broken resolution. You will not get a bite to eat until you have figured out what that resolution was, for you have completely forgotten it.

"Guess the names of the objects in the pictures and take as much of the name as there is of the picture. Where the first half of an object is shown, take the first half of the name of the subject. These fractions of words assembled together form the pledge you made to me last week."

Can you discover Johnny's resolution?



## Carpenter's Lock

A CERTAIN carpenter who kept his various tools in an open chest found that several of his coworkers were borrowing without his permission. To guard against this, he secured the lid of the chest with a letter lock, which carried six revolving rings, each engraved with 12 different letters. What are the odds against any one finding the secret word which would open the lock?

# RANK TREASON

WRITTEN by an Irish rebel in 1796, the following stanzas, if read correctly, were full of treason to the then reigning king. See if you can find the key:

The pomps of Courts and pride of kings
I prize above all earthly things;
I love my country, but the king
Above all men his praise I sing.
The royal banners are displayed,
And may success the standard aid.
I fain would banish far from hence
The "Rights of Man" and "Common Sense";
Confusion to his odious reign,
That foe to princes, Thomas Paine.
Defeat and ruin seize the cause,
Of France, its liberties and laws!

(For Solution see Page 46)

# IMPROVE YOUR CRICKET

## The Catch

### (By CONSTANTINE)

(EXCLUSIVE TO "CHRONICLE")

In the last article I gave an account of a catch which I had taken, and said that an important principle was at stake.

To refresh the memory, let me tell the story of another catch. I was standing in the gully one day, and an English county batsman was cutting down in front of me, safely out of reach.

Two or three times a shortish ball came down; the batsman made the same stroke; and the ball dropped on the same spot.

From where I was, I could not possibly make the catch. To go and stand where the ball was dropping was to invite the batsman to stop making the stroke. Yet something had to be done and I measured the distance.

I could take a quick step forward; then throw myself full length; stretch out my hand; and perhaps just reach the spot. I waited my chance.

Down came the short ball. I made my step forward: threw myself full length, hand outstretched and eyes on the spot where the ball had dropped previously

The batsman made the identical stroke, it came into my hand, and I held it.

Everyone said it was a superb catch—miraculous, etc. It was a good catch, and I don't say that every Tom, Dick or Harry could have made it. But I had planned it. I had used my observation and intelligence and was therefore able to use my physical gifts to an unbelievable extent.

IT IS A FACT.

That is the principle I wish to establish—a principle which runs through all cricket, batting, bowling and fielding. Had I been taken by surprise, I could not possibly have covered the distance I did that day in Kent.

But it does seem as if, when one is ready, all keyed-up, expecting to bring off a coup, you have an extra power, an extra speed, you cover an extra distance.

The psychologist no doubt can explain it. But I know it is a fact.

And every player can find that little extra if he is paying attention; studies the game in general; watches his particular game carefully.

And in slip-fielding, it is that extra six inches that counts. I can promise anyone who really devotes himself to getting fit, and watching carefully, that after a season or so he will astonish himself by the things he will take, which formerly he would have thought impossible.

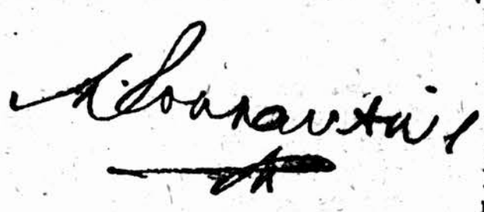
MUST BE ALERT.

What to watch out for? There are scores of things. A wicket may be changing from soft and slow, to sticky. The batsmen are making as many runs as possible to get him to give another chance.

Sometimes it is the pace of the wicket at the beginning of a match. It is faster than usual, or old "Peg-away", our fast bowler, is making them come off today with a real nip.

Stand back a little and be ready. It is little use hitching up the trousers, and rubbing the hands after the first one has got through. That is the one to have taken. And I insist that anticipation puts a foot on to your reach, and a second on to your quickness.

I can visualise as if I saw it, the famous slip-catch made by Clem Hill many years ago in Australia, when he caught a great



English batsman at fine-leg.

Imagine Hill at first slip, watching bowler and batsman like a cat and ready to throw himself any distance either way.

The bowler sent down a ball on the leg-side. Hill, watching that

ball as if his life depended on it, judged its direction early, perhaps as early as the batsman

Now he knows that the batsman plays that length-ball away to fine-leg. All this is passing instincively through his brain for he has watched so closely that he has made himself part of the game.

That ball is going to fine-leg. Hill turns; leaps across behind the wicket-keeper; he gets to it and holds it and another miracle is performed.

But Hill's miracle, and I have no doubt the actual physical distance covered was miraculous, was the result not only of an exceptional physique, but due to the habit of watching and using his brains.

E. A. Patankar, the great Sport of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and the general champion of Badminton.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

*Sold everywhere*

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras

# CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

## THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I got an opportunity to go to Sind and was there for about twenty days. I availed of this opportunity to visit all the Balkan-ji-Bari centres in that province. You know they are so well organised there that one feels a great joy to see them.

Leaving Bombay on 27th April last, I arrived at Mirpurkhas on 29th April. Here our energetic Secretary, Bro. Ram B. Motwani had come on the station to greet us—me and Little Sheila who had accompanied me.

At Mirpurkhas we went round to see some of our workers, old and new. We also met Dadi Motil Bai, Head Mistress of the local Girls' School, who hopes to start a Balkan-ji-Bari Centre at that place shortly.

In the noon, we went to Tando Alaharyar, where a meeting of children was organised. They gave us songs and stories, asked us a number of questions and told us about the work they were doing. Tando Alaharyar is a good centre.

We left that place and arrived at Larkhana on 30th April. Here a gathering of children was called on Sunday, 1st May. The Harijan boys' songs were very nice to hear. They had also organised a pic-nic.

On 4th May morning, Dadi Parvati T. Gidvani, our President and Bro. Ram B. Motvani, our Secretary, came from Karachi and Mirpurkhas respectively. We met the workers of Larkhana, and in the noon left for Sultan Kote.

Children of Sultan Kote had come to receive us on the station. Immediately after arriving in the village, children met together and gave us a nice programme of songs, stories, etc. Then they showed us a variety display of their "Drills."

At night they asked a number of questions, one after another. The questions were interesting, and I trust they were replied to in an interesting a manner. In the morning again they showed us some "Yoga Asans." We were really very much pleased with the work of this village Balkan-ji-Bari.

We proceeded for Sukkur on the 5th May morning. Here the children's meeting was held in the evening. They played some dramatic pieces and dialogues. Harijan children enacted their parts very well. After that, we met the local workers and friends, who took upon themselves to re-organise the local branch and carry on its work in a better manner.

On the morning of 6th May, we went to Old Sukkur and met the members of the Girls' Balkan-ji-Bari of that place. The young workers there seemed to be very enthusiastic and energetic. I am sure their Bari will be one of the best within a short time.

In the evening we went to Rohri, where somehow the Companions outnumbered the Members. They had some difficulties in carrying on the work, but I believe they were solved, and the President and other friends would run the centre in a more organised manner in the future.

We arrived at Daharki in the night. It seemed the local friends had not received our intimation of arrival, so there was none to receive us at the station. But, you know, in the villages, everybody is cordial. The Gadi-walla

Shri. Parvati T. Gidvani, our President.

brought us to a Mussafir-khana—an inn, and was trying his best to keep us comfortable.

In the meanwhile, our friends came to know about our arrival, and they came to see us. Then they took us to their own place, where we had a nice rest.

After breakfast, on the morning of 7th May, we proceeded to Ubavaro, a neighbouring village, in a tonga. The children had already gathered in a Hall, and it was a joy to meet them.

Then we came back to Daharki, where also a children's meeting had been arranged. One never felt tired of replying to their various questions. They were doing their best for the Balkan-ji-Bari.

We left for Hyderabad in the evening and arrived there on 8th May at 2 a.m. We had rest for the night, and went in the morning to Brahmo Mandir, where children were ready, seated in motor buses, to start for their excursion.

The excursion was organised in a garden on the bank of Phulali Canal. We had a lovely day—now enjoying a bath in the tank again trying hits at the bow and arrow, then hearing the songs of children. The famous Hansraj "Wireless" paid us a visit during the course of the day and had lunch with us.

On the morning of 9th May,

Bro. Ram B. Motwani, our Secretary.

we went to Tando Md. Khan. Here the children were very enthusiastic, and as they have promised, I hope, they are going to re-organise their work beautifully.

In the evening, we returned to Hyderabad again, where a meeting of all the workers and office-bearers of our Association was called at that time. Here we discussed some of the most important things in connection with our movement and organisation.

We left for Karachi the same night and arrived there on the morning of 10th May. Children of the Pushpa Bhavan had collected in their school. It was indeed a pleasure to see them and to hear them.

In the evening an excursion of the local workers was organised at Clifton. The sea waves and the moon-lit night gave us a wonderful atmosphere—We were simply engrossed in enjoying that beauty of nature.

On 11th May, meetings of the local branches of Ganikhatta, Saddar, Soldier Bazar and Bunder Road Extension were arranged at different times and places. It was a joy to see here some old familiar faces.

Then we went to Tatta on 12th May. Tatta is the most famous historic place in Sind. We have no Balkan-ji-Bari there at present, but trust now a Branch will soon be started there.

After that we parted—all the workers, and I went back to Larkana, whence I left for Bombay on 15th May night, dropped for half a day at Hyderabad, and arrived here on 18th May, Wednesday morning.

This is only a description of my tour. I am sorry I have not been able to express my feelings of joy properly. I have also not been able to narrate the particular things I noted at various places and the suggestions that I have to offer for the better working of our organisation and movement. I shall say all this in my next week's letter

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

### BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 29th May to 4th June, 1938:

1. Bro. Krishna Gokhale.
2. Bro. Manmohan Desai.
3. Bro. Gopal Nadkarni.
4. Sis. Sakuntala.
5. Sis. Hansa Manibhai Amin.
6. Bro. Sawak Mehta.
7. Bro. Indra Dhairyawan.
8. Sis. Sushila Munshi.
9. Bro. Jagdish Parekh.
10. Sis. Latadevi Patwalla.
11. Bro. Goverdhan Gidwani.

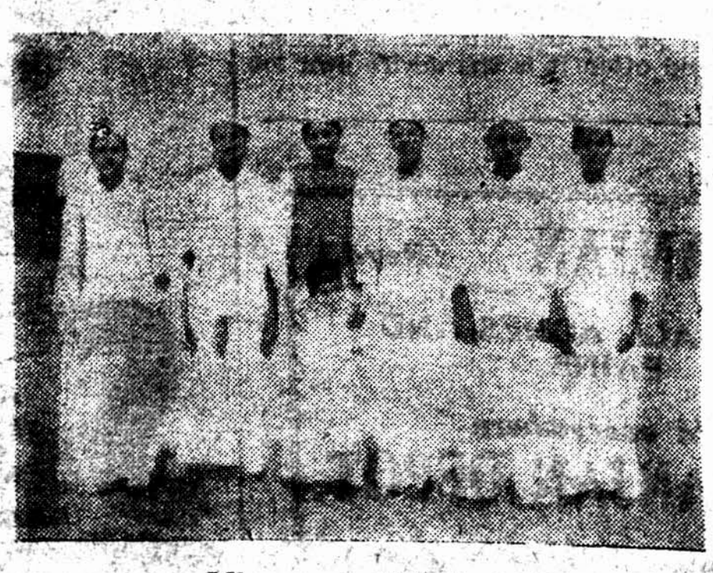
### PASSING ON THE TORCH

We are apt to believe vaguely that we have arrived at a period in the world's history when we can regard society as fixed and permanent, and not likely to change for the worse.

Unfortunately, it is a delusion. There is no guarantee whatever that for the world as a whole we have arrived at fixed conditions.

We know by our history books how ancient civilizations arose, developed, flourished, and fell

Sukkur Workers.



Ubavaro Workers.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss).....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

into decay. We have the broken records of the old river civilisations of Mohan-jo-Daro. How difficult it would have been for a person of those days, who knew that place as a great country which had flourished in greatness century after century, to believe that his native land would sink and fall into ruins for future civilisations to discover in amazement.

So civilisation after civilisation has gone down. The glory that was Greece, the grandeur that was Rome, and the splendour that was Egypt have left with us imperishable monuments of greatness to remind us how majestic civilisations can decline and fall; and when we examine the records of these ancient peoples, who perished after doing so much for the world, we find that they can have had no thought that their power would disappear.

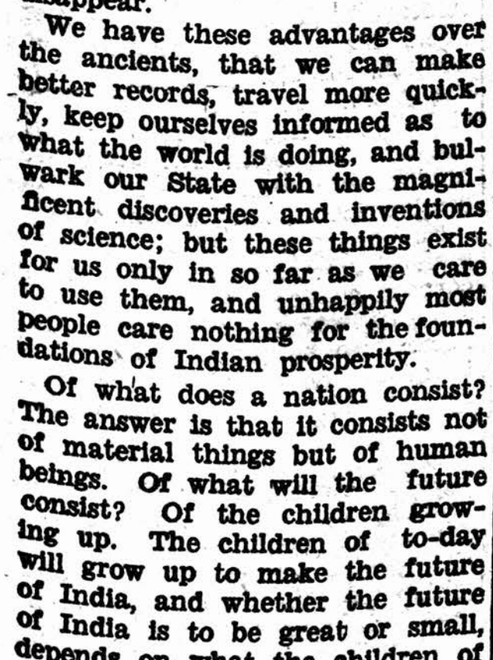
We have these advantages over the ancients, that we can make better records, travel more quickly, keep ourselves informed as to what the world is doing, and bulwark our State with the magnificent discoveries and inventions of science; but these things exist for us only in so far as we care to use them, and unhappily most people care nothing for the foundations of Indian prosperity.

Of what does a nation consist? The answer is that it consists not of material things but of human beings. Of what will the future consist? Of the children growing up. The children of to-day will grow up to make the future of India, and whether the future of India is to be great or small, depends on what the children of to-day learn to be.

Life is as a Torch which one generation hands on to another. The flame may flicker, may revive, may burn steadily, or may be extinguished. Grown-ups are passing the torch to their children, who in their turn will have the chances to make a greater India still.

Nothing is finally settled; nothing is finally done; life is an unsettled thing in which all has to be constantly done over and over again, 'done better or done worse'. The hope of the new generation is that it can profit by the past, and that if it does so the past lives with it and helps it.

The future is in our hands to-day; we make it what we will.



Daharki Workers.

# CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

### 'SHWE DAGON'
(By Narain R. Chatlani).

The Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, traditionally founded in 588 B.C., has been little altered since the sixteenth century of our era and is the most gorgeous shrine in the world.

After a climb of 166 feet up the long flights of covered steps, the pilgrim or visitor comes upon the great platform from which the huge bell shaped pagoda with 1,355 feet circumference at its base, sweeps upward in a barbaric splendour of burnished gold to a height of 370 feet.

The pagoda is a solid stupa of brick, gilded from base to summit which has been raised over the relic chamber, and is crowned with a golden "hti" or umbrella, supporting innumerable silver bells.

Children greeted us everywhere.

### HOW TO MAKE A SNAKE
(Bro. Fred)

We can make a realistic snake from a piece of old broomstick.

Take the broomstick and saw off about two feet, cutting one end the shape of a snake's head, and tapering off the other end. Then along the whole length of the stick cut a groove, and into this glue a piece of strong string.

Now cut grooves cross-wise, going right round the stick and from head to tail, and break the snake at each groove. The string holds the pieces together, and if the snake be painted green, with eyes and markings in a darker colour, it will appear realistic, for as we hold it by the tail and move it about it will squirm like a real snake.

### A GUESSING GAME
(Bro. Shamrao)

Any number of players can join in this outdoor game. One player is blindfolded and then each player in turn approaches him and asks, "How many steps shall I take?" The blindfolded player then gives instructions. "Six small steps to the left, one long step to the right, two small steps to the left." or 'three long strides," etc.

If the given number of steps lead a player to a hiding-place he may hide there. When each player has taken a turn in the game the blindfolded player feels his way about until he finds one of the players. He should touch the player's hands and arms and guess his or her name. and if he guesses correctly, this player has to be the one blindfolded. The game continues in the same way.

### THE MAGIC COUNTER
(Bro. Colin).

Try this simple trick for which you require a counter and a large pocket handkerchief. Hide the counter under one corner of the handkerchief which should be held between the thumb and forefinger of each hand.

The exact position of the counter should be as follows: Right forefinger facing your audience, corner of handkerchief, counter, right thumb underneath. Of course, your left forefinger and thumb should hold the opposite corner.

Your friends will see the handkerchief held "square" fashion by the top left and right corners. Twist your left hand towards your right, folding the handkerchief over the right fingers.

Roll the handkerchief into a ball, count five, and ask a friend to examine the ball. To his amazement he will find a counter in the handkerchief.

### QUITE SO!
(Sis. Lily)

Teacher (pointing to wrongly spelt word on the blackboard): "Now can any one tell me why that word is wrong?"

Bright Pupil: "Because you have put the wrong letters in it, teacher."

### A FELLOW FEELING
(Bro. Nadir).

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."
Perhaps the poet would have changed his mind
If he had happened in a crowd

Tando Md. Khan Workers.

Hyderabad Workers.

to find
A fellow feeling in his coat behind.

### SMALLEST CAMERA
(Bro. Rustam)

Small enough to go into a match-box, a minute camera just invented is able to do all that its expensive big brother can.

The camera is 2-3/4 in. by 2-1/8 in. by 1 1/4 in.; its weight is 7 3/4 oz. It takes glass or roll films; its automatic exposures vary from 1-500th to 4 1/2 seconds.

### TRY THIS
(Sis. Eliza)

Ask a friend to stretch out his arms in front and then to cross the wrists. Tell him to turn the palms inwards and clasp the hands.

Now with a downward movement towards the body followed by an upward turn make him bring the hands still clasped before the chest. Point to any finger without actually touching it, and ask him to move that one.

Very rarely will your friend be able to move the finger indicated at once and he will be very puzzled. The reason for this is that the double-crossing of the hands puzzles the brain, which is slow to respond to the suggestion.

### CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

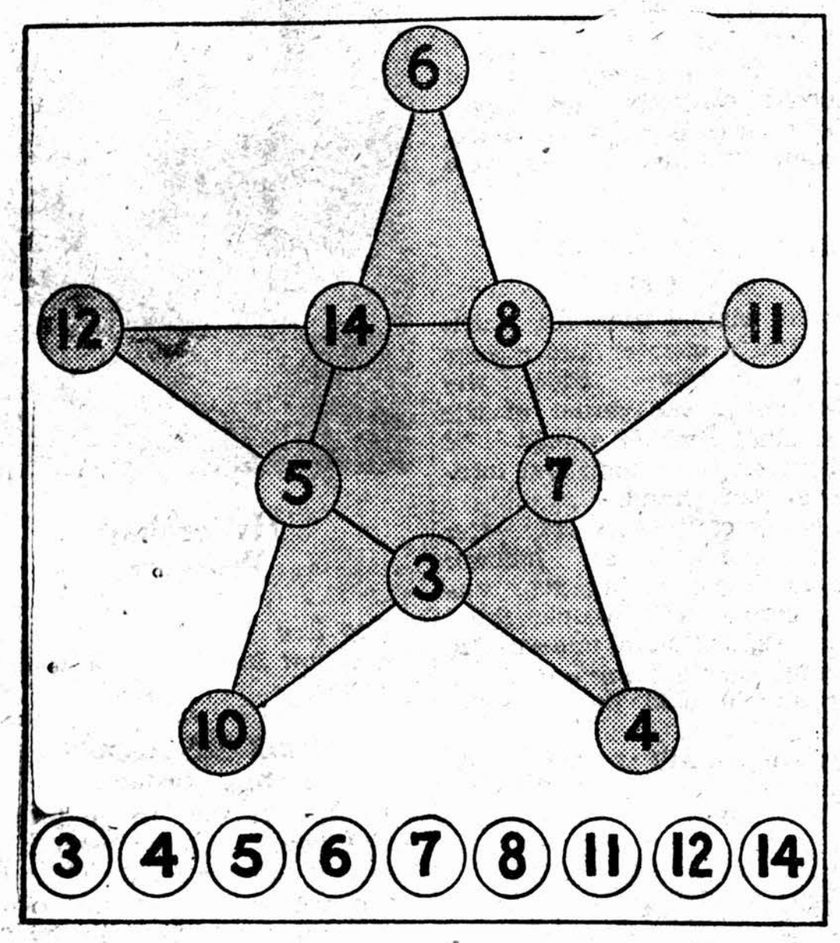
DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

# STAR OF NUMBERS PROBLEM

IN times of old, when a person wished to describe something as being infinite in quantity, he used the expression, "as numberless as the stars in the heavens." Scientists have long since counted and catalogued the heavenly bodies that the ancients thought constituted the universe, but the modern astronomer knows that there are millions and millions of constellations far beyond the scope of his instruments. Indeed, the number of stars problem is doomed to be forever unanswered. The star of numbers problem, on the other hand, is readily solvable, if the puzzlist uses a little ingenuity and patience.




Cut out the discs and place them on the star in the positions corresponding to their numbers. There is no disc for the position numbered 10. Move the discs one at a time, providing there is a neighboring blank position to move them into. The object is to shift the discs about so that the numbers on the discs in each of the five lines will total 32. The position which contains no disc is to be reckoned according to the number it has in the drawing.

## CHARADE

A MAN with fourscore winters white
Sat dozing in his chair;
His frosted brow was quite my first,
Crowned with its silver hair.

My whole, when playing at his feet,
Sly glances upward stole;
My second, standing at his side,
Was father of my whole.

## DR. GOEBBELS— PHILATELIST

With Teutonic thoroughness, German propaganda for the return of colonies is finding new outlets every day.

The stamp reproduced here was affixed, with several others of a similar pattern, to a letter received from Hamburg by a Marklane firm of jute brokers in London.

**Envelope Propaganda from Germany.**

Printed in blue, yellow, black and white, it succeeds admirably in catching the eye.

The words in the centre are: "How much longer without colonies?" In smaller lettering round the two rings runs the legend: "A stream of capital to the colonies returns as raw materials and colonial produce. German manufactures go out to the colonies. Capital flows back to the homeland."

# PROFIT SHARING

THE profit-sharing idea is gaining many converts among the big industrialists. Recently, the directors of Blank, Blank and Blank voted to share the corporation's surplus earnings with the employees of their many retail stores scattered throughout the British Isles. There was quite a celebration, when the firm's treasurer drew the money from the three banks which were holding it.

$93,691.00 was drawn from the Westminster Bank; $123,903.00 was taken from the Snow Bank, and $10,940.000 from the River Bank. Each of these sums was equally distributed among the stores. The treasurer, however, did not go to the trouble of splitting dollars in making the divisions. This resulted in a certain amount being left over after each of the three divisions and, oddly enough, the amount remaining in the three instances was the same. By common consent, this remainder was donated to a Welfare Society.

How much money did the Welfare Society receive?

## *Musical Program*

WHEN it came time to make up the program for the annual concert of the Mickleville Symphony Orchestra the names of 13 composers were suggested: Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Debussy, Herbert, Lisst, Mendelssohn, Puccini, Sousa, Strauss, Verdi, Wagner and Weber.

It was finally agreed to select the musical numbers from the works of eight composers whose names are spelled with a total of 58 letters, including two A's, four B's, three C's, three D's, nine E's, five H's, three I's, one L, two M's, five N's, three O's, two P's, four R's five S's, two T's, two U's, two V's and one Y.

What are the names of the eight composers?

(For Solution, See Page 46).

# SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

*(Continued From Page 38)*

particularly as I could be of no assisstance, and I stood quietly with the other officers, watching events. I now saw Colonel Flowerdew, the Inspector General of Prisons. He was wounded in the arm and very pale. Up till a few weeks earlier, when he was promoted, he had been superintendent of the jail and much liked by the convicts. I saw no sign of Major Bharucha, the new superintendent.

When Major Hare perceived that no further shots were coming from the roundhouse he concluded that the convicts' resistance was at an end and ordered his men to advance. We all followed them up the alley to the roundhouse. I saw them reach the windows, lean in and fire upon those inside, and then rush the door. It still looked to me as if we might be engaged in a hand to hand fight with a desperate remnant, and I was also apprehensive of attack by other convicts from the side buildings, as our flank was unprotected. But my fears were groundless. Major Hare at that instant gave the order to cease fire. There had been a general surrender. I confess that to me, at least, it was a great relief.

I glanced at my watch. It was 4-25 p.m., only half an hour since I had been sitting in my flat, drinking tea. I do not suppose that I can remember in such details any other half-hour in my life.

The scene in and about the roundhouse was startling. Thirty-four convicts were dead or dying, sixty were wounded, some very grievously. The confined space seemed covered with corpses. Of the prison staff two were dead and eight were wounded. The 303 bullet at close range has a lacerating effect where it leaves the body and I saw some convicts, still living, who had been shot through the back, with terrible gaping wounds on their breasts. Unaccustomed to battle-fields, I thought they had been hit by buckshot in front, for the prison guard used buckshot, but I was wrong, for the wounds were caused by the emergence of high-velocity bullets. In the Western world one would not see such wounds, for clothes would cover the place, but in the East, where clothes are not well secured, they fall off in a fight. The scene was not the less grim, in that all the dead convicts were naked.

The police and prison staff were soon busy, some carrying of corpses by the hands and feet, some collecting the cowed mutineers into batches and marching them to the cells. Both convicts and warders were in a pitiable state of nerves. As one batch was taken past me the warder in charge waved his revolver thrugh inability to keep his hand steady. Fearnley-Whittingstall turned on the man with a rending oath, which steadied him, as if two fears can balance each other. I saw one curious sight. A sergeant of the Mogul Guard—I think it was Gallagher, and he was a conspicuous figure, for he was covered from head to foot with blood, not his own but what had spurted on him during the encounter—this felllow rapped a convict with his baton on the back of the neck to encourage him to hurry on his way to the cells. The blow had an unexpected effect. Six golden sovereigns fell from the man's mouth. He had secreted them in a pouch under his tongue, a bank upon which he drew, I suppose, when he wished to buy concessions from the jail staff. Sovereigns had long been out of circulation, and to see six of them burst from a convict's mouth in that scene of earnage made me feel, suddenly, as if I was myself part of a four-dimensional surrealist picture.

Meanwhile, Mr. Booth Gravely with the Finance Member of Council had arrived on the field. As the former passed me he raised eyebrows and said: 'Another inquiry"?

(TO BE CONTINUED).

# A Bridge Between East And West

## Ibn Saud Dwells On Mission Of Islam

Travel in the Near East countries to-day, and you find yourself in the thick of political and religious ideologies and ambitions, of which the chief is the Pan-Arab movement. That is the impression one gets from Mr. Rom Landau's "Search for To-morrow" (Nicholson and Watson, 10s. 6d) writes Mr. Trevor Allen in "John O'London's Weekly." He has been on a pilgrimage of research, interviewing rulers and statesmen of every shade and creed, seeking the likely To-morrow which will emerge from the crucible of To-day. He is concerned with facts, views, tendencies personalities; their significance for the future. The Near East, he concludes, will accept many things from the West, but not its materialism; during his conversations with leading men he had the feeling "that they would be only too willing to follow the guidance of the West if that guidance were based on what was best within themselves— their religious disposition. They agreed that no lasting solution can be reached either for the West or the East unless the leaders make their faith in God the foundation of all their endeavours."

SAFE IN THE DESERT.

That is the summing-up. Much of the evidence, however, indicates a faith in poitical sagacity at least as strong as any in religion. On his way to interview Ibn Sa'ud, the ruler of Saudi Arabia, outside Mecca, for instance, "Mr. Landau was accompanied by Sheikh Yussuf Yassine, the King's private secretary. At once point they saw a bundle fall from an overloaded bus of Mecca pilgrims; the driver stopped and a passenger picked it up.

"Even if they hadn't noticed the loss," Sheikh Yussuf said, "no one would have stolen it. Any Bedouin would have taken it straight to the police. A few days ago a rich foreign 'haji' lost a large parcel containing gold florins, but he received it back next morning."

"The King, I suppose?" Mr. Landau inquired.

"Yes, the King. You probably know that formerly, unless you joined a caravan with a strong military escort, this road was terribly unsafe. Even under military protection the pilgrims were sometimes, attacked and murdered. Nowadays you can walk here all along the whole night and you are as safe as in the middle of London."

PROGRESSIVE PUNISHMENT.

Had the Arab belief in God brought about this remarkable change? Alas, one fears not; for Mr. Landau asked, "How did His Majesty achieve this?" and the Sheikh replied:—

"For a first theft the punishment is the cutting off of the right hand. For a second theft the left foot is cut off; for the third the left hand, and for the fourth the right foot."

"And what happens after the fifth theft?"

"Death." The subject was dropped.

They duly reached a wide valley with a few trees, a well, and a small mosque—Shmesi. At the foot of the mosque were several large tents; at the end of the field, cars and lorries. Soldiers armed with rifles and revolvers greeted them; servants unpacked cases of china and cutlery and spread carpets inside the tents—all brought specially from Mecca for the Royal audience. The King drove up in in a car, followed by about twenty others containing members of the Government, of the Royal household, bodyguard and slaves. He received Mr. Landau, seated on a throne-like chair in the largest tent, in brown Bedouin dress: then rose to his majestic six-feet-five, every inch a king. After the first few words of greesing, "the King slightly raised his hand ... the soldiers in the field outside began to slink away quickly, yet silently like cats. They disappeared within a few seconds, without rising to their feet, with compelling grace, and without taking their eyes off the King. A servant came in with coffee, which he poured out into tiny cups."

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

In the subsequent talk the King said he based his political dealings on his religious convitions, and did not believe on could rule a country well without such a basis. He added:—

"Foreigners often have a wrong idea about Islam. Islam is perhaps the most practical of all religions. Islam allows you to introduce such innovations as motor-cars or the radio. Islam acknowledges everything that improves conditions as long as those improvements don't destroy the fundamental teaching of the Prophet. Islam is in favour of such innovations, for Islam tries to improve our physical as well as our spiritual life. . . .

"We do not accept more from the West than the material benefits of its civilization. Do not forget that the Orient does not believe in the spiritual aspect of Western civilization. . . . In fact, it does not believe that it embodies spiritual values at all. . . ."

He regarded Pan-Arabism as a necessity; thought its most desirable form would follow the pattern of the U.S.A., each Arab state within the federation preserving its own ruler and individual forms of government and administration, linked by some co-ordinating central body.

Ibn Saud.

THE CO-OPERATION OF THE WEST.

Mr. Landau asked, was it the mission of Saudi Arabia to act as a bridge between the spirituality of the East and the materialism of the West? He replied:—

"All the Muslim countries have this kind of mission to perform. Its success must depend upon the co-operation of the West. For we can achieve it only by opening your eyes to the truth of Islam, by letting you know more about ourselves and our lands. On the other hand, we must learn more about you and how you live."

An interesting talk: but a little strange, perhaps, against that background of honesty via lopped-off hands and feet. . .

Mr. Landau's narrative abounds in such contradictions; they accentuate the difficulty of arriving at colutions and foreshaping that enigmatic To-morrow. But he goes earnestly on through the Arab states, Jewish aid Arab Palestine, Kemal's Turkey, the nearer Balkans accumulating first-hand testimony of undoubted value i diagnosis if uncertain in cure, and incidentally writing a travelogue as illuminating in its way as Marmaduke Pickthall's earlier "Oriental Encounters."

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## Solve the Sisters' Age Triangle

THERE is nothing unusual in sisters meeting for the purpose of putting their heads together; but it is unusual in having three such pretty and talented girls as the dancing Yates sisters putting their heads together, literally, as shown in the photo.

For the purposes of our puzzle, however, let us take an instance, in which three girls who posed for the picture were members of the Twinkling Toes Trio. While they were resting up after a strenuous session of timber tapping at the rehearsal studio, an enterprising cameraman came over and asked if he could snap their picture.

Not content with embarrassing the girls by photographing them in this unconventional pose, the fellow had the nerve to ask the ladies their ages. Hence the giggles, for the sisters gave the speed-lens artist one of those "figure-it-out - for - yourself" rejoinders, that make the fair sex so contrary.

Left, Marjorie Hall, U. C. L. A. Co-Ed, Demonstrates Correct Bowling Form.

Left, the Yates Sisters, Popular Dancing Team, Put Their Heads Together.

This is what they told him:

The eldest girl in the group is four years older than her youngest sister, while the two younger girls have as many years difference in their ages as their father is older than their mother. The combined age of the family is 154 years, there being no other children than the three girls. If the youngest girl were three times as old as she now is, and, if the oldest girl were twice the present age of her mother, the combined ages of the two sisters would be just one and a half centuries.

On the other hand, it would take five times the difference in age between the father and the second sister to make this number of years.

What is the age of the eldest girl?

Save this puzzle and try it out on guests at your next party.

(For Solution see Page 46)

# Cross-Quiz Puzzle

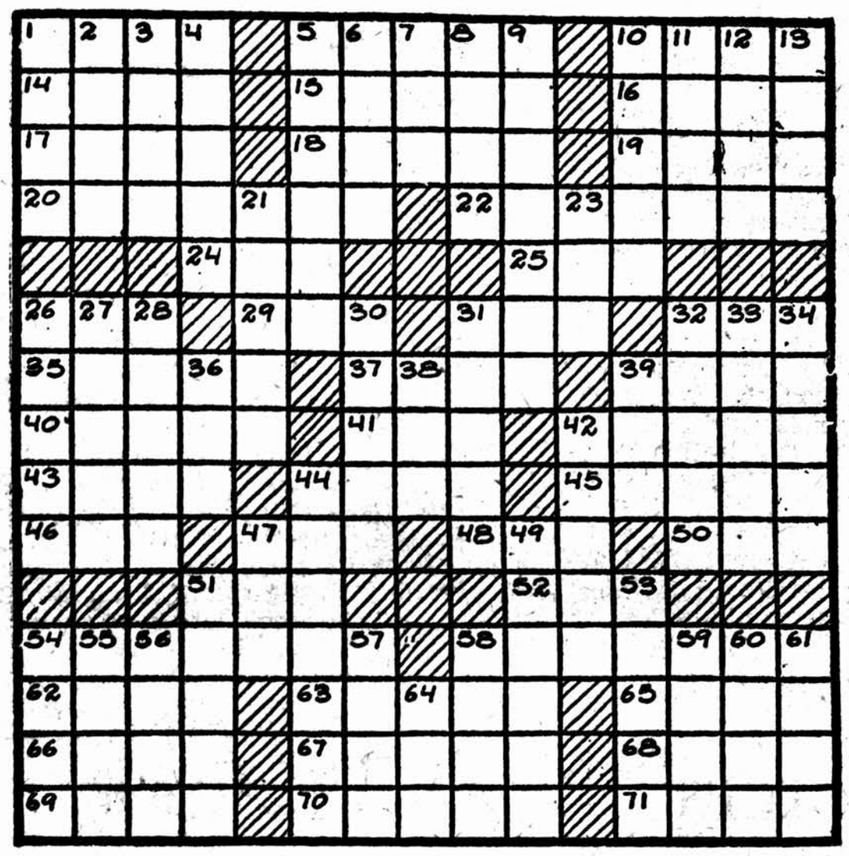
*With Questions and Answers*

**HORIZONTAL**

1—Separate by sifting.
5—Birds.
10—Biblical name.
14—Winged.
15—What celebrated Italian family of violin makers resided at Cremona?
16—Concern.
17—Under what pen-name did Charles Lamb write?
18—What province of the Union of South Africa includes Zululand?
19—What is the fourth in size of the Great Lakes?
20—Ill will.
22—Who was American ambassador to France when Lindbergh arrived in Paris?
24—Small flap
25—Weep convulsively.
26—Cooking utensil.
29—Who composed "The Star Spangled Banner"?
31—Involuntary twitching.
32—What fairy queen was supposed to deliver men of their dreams?
35—What literary character attended a "mad tea party"?
37—Malay apple.
39—What desert is the "sand sea" of the Chinese?
40—Shakespearean character.
41—Out (South African Dutch).
42—From what Spanish port did Columbus set sail in 1492?
43—Always.
44—Species of pier.
45—What Franciscan mission in Texas was the scene of a massacre in 1836?
46—Color.
47—Unit of energy.
48—Negative.
50—Hastened.
51—Adopted son of Mohammed.
52—Moisture appearing on plants.
54—Torture.
58—What general was chosen for the famous "march through Georgia" in 1864?
62—Poet.
63—Egg-shaped.
65—French river.
66—The Mulda is a tributary of what important river in Central Europe?
67—What is the third in size of African rivers?
68—Woody plant.
69—Girl.
70—Having wings.
71—Chief.

**VERTICAL**

1—Who lost the heavyweight championship to James Braddock?
2—Bulging earthen jar.
3—Reclined.
4—Treatise.
5—What river rises in the Black Forest and flows into the Black Sea?
6—Persian poet.
7—Cistern.
8—Settlement in Greenland.
9—Next to the Ruhr, what is the greatest mining center in Germany?
10—Sharp and harsh.
11—Garment of a Hindu woman.
12—Masculine name.
13—Emit vapor.
21—Made of oak.
23—Fabulous bird of Arabia.
26—Who wrote "Marius the Epicurean"?
27—Tree.
28—Reckoned the speed of.
30—What American industrialist was chairman of the committee which established the Bank for International Settlements?
31—Primeval deity.
32—Grinding.
33—South American serpent.
34—Buffalo.
36—The heart.
38—Strike.
39—Unit of capacity (abbr.)
42—One to whom money is paid.
44—In what state is Roosevelt Dam?
47—High priest of Israel.
49—Stick fast.
51—What mountain chain contains the highest mountain in the New World?
53—Angry.
54—Son of Adam.
55—Festive.
56—Spheres.
57—Bad morally.
58—Let it stand.
59—Deep mud.
60—On the ocean.
61—Require.
64—Turkish commander.



(For Solution See Page 46)

## SHADES OF GREAT SCOTT!

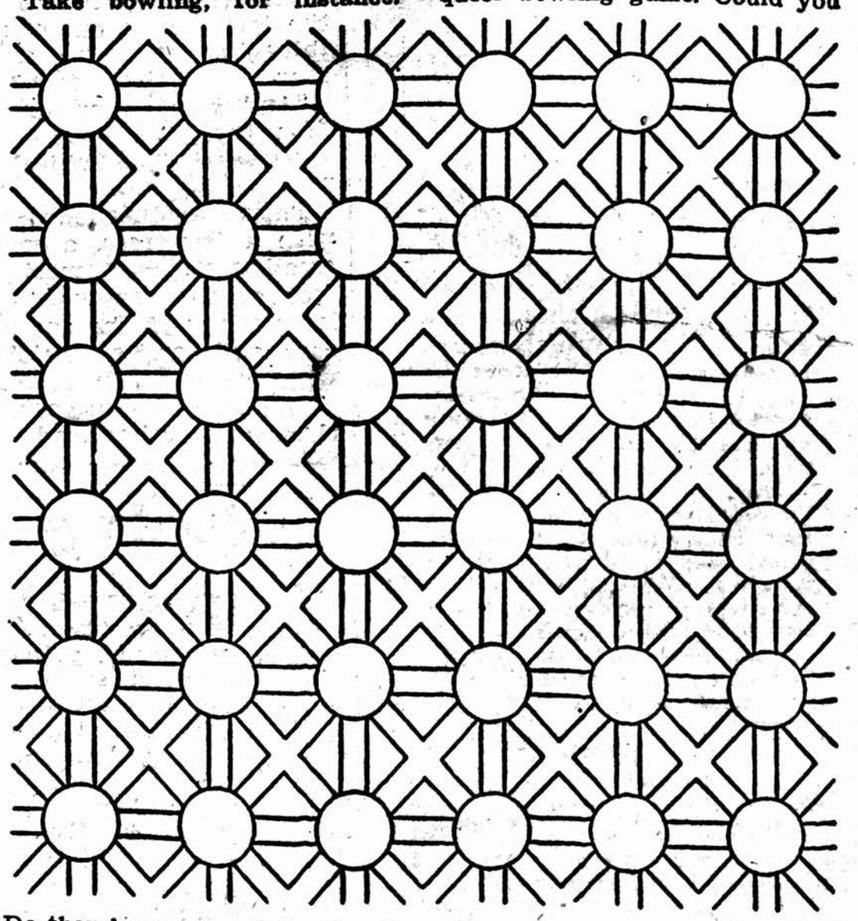
SEE if you can make sense of the following:

"Charge, Chester, Charge! on, Stanley, on!'
Were the last words of Marmion.
Now, had I been in Stanley's place
You would have thought, unless you knew,
That Scottish fray was Irish stew.

A Cup Free
WITH A LARGE BOTTLE OF
Alembic
DRAKSHASAVA
DIGESTIVE TONIC

# BOWLING GAME

THE motto at Alfalfa University seems to be, "Do something different." At any rate, a visitor is sure to stop, look and listen, when he sees the manner in which ordinary sports are played at this institution, not at all in the manner of lovely Marjorie Hall, above, of U. C. L. A. Take bowling, for instance.



Do they have a regulation bowling alley with ten pins at one end? They do not. Instead, each pin occupies a small place by itself and these places are connected by small, narrow alleys. The game is played with teams of three. Each side is permitted to place the 33 pins in any of the 36 places on the floor. This, of course, leaves three empty places which are assigned to the three players as positions to bowl from. A player is permitted to bowl as many times as he wishes along any of the alleys that open into his position, but is limited to the pins in the alleys he has access to.

Suppose you were playing this queer bowling game. Could you choose a position for yourself and your two partners from which all the 33 pins could be struck? Mark the three positions you select with X's on the diagram. Then draw straight lines down the alleys radiating from these positions to the margins of the field. If you have picked the correct positions, there will be no circle unmarked.

For Solution See Page 46

# Culture And Education In New Germany

## Racial Perfection Is End And Aim Of Entire Educational System

(BY PROFESSOR MUEHE, SENIOR INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.)

What took place in Germany in 1933 after fourteen yeas of preparation and development was no thing less than a gigantic upheaval brought about by the release of the nation's vital forces that had lain dormant until then. Their liberation was the work of a plain front soldier who made them the foundation of the State edifice after the nation had chosen him for its political leader. Providence has endowed him not only with a gift of leadership that qualifies him for his task but also with boundless confidence in the nation and in his own abilities, and with a passionate determination to make whatever sacrifice may be demanded in the interest of national unity and solidarity. His faith has become the faith of the nation. It forms the cornerstone of the Third Reich and of National Socialist philosophy. It is not rooted in rationalism or utilitarianism. but rather in the conviction that it is everybody's mission in life to subordinate himself to the nation of which he is an integral part by birth and descent.

### Racial Perfection

All those who have that conviction realise that it is not the zoological conception "mankind" that claims their spiritual allegiance, but the anthropological conception "nation". Accordingly, the new cultural ideal that has grown up in Germany presupposes a system of education that pivots on perfection in the national sphere and not in that of mankind in the abstract. Previously, the aim of all education was directed toward the perfection of the individual, the supremacy of the individual being regarded as the goal of all educational efforts. The standards by which the desired perfection was measured were those of a Liberalistic and cosmopolitan individualism; and perfection was looked upon as tchieved if the product of that education was distinguished for his refinement, his abilities, or poise. In the new Germany, however, the term "cultured" is applied to persons who are able and willing to subordinate to the nation all their *physical and mental faculties, each* one in conformity *with his* natural mission as a 'zoon politikon". The more completely he succeeds in his endeavours, the greater is his claim to be regarded as "cultured."

In conformity with this definition, the aim of education in the new Germany is to train and cultivate all the physical, mental and moral faculties of the individual in the direction of a natural humanity based on the principle of national solidarity. We are, therefore. entitled to say that all citizens, men as well as women, are trained as "political soldiers."

The direct corollary of the stress laid on the national basis of all education is that the facilities for higher education can be made available to those persons only who belong to the national community or to some kindred nation, not only in the political and cultural sense, but also by virtue of their birth and descent. Regulations were, therefore, issue on March 27th 1935, under the terms of which the secondary schools were enjoined to reject those boys and girls who are unsuited and unworthy, so that greater assistance may be given to those who are more capable and more deserving." Formerly, the process of elimination was almost exclusively governed by intellectual considerations, but the new rules ensure that the boys and girls admitted to the higher educational institutions must not only conform to the appropriate intellectual standard, but must also be physically fit, must possess the necessary moral qualifications, and must pass the prescribed racial tests.

### Higher Education

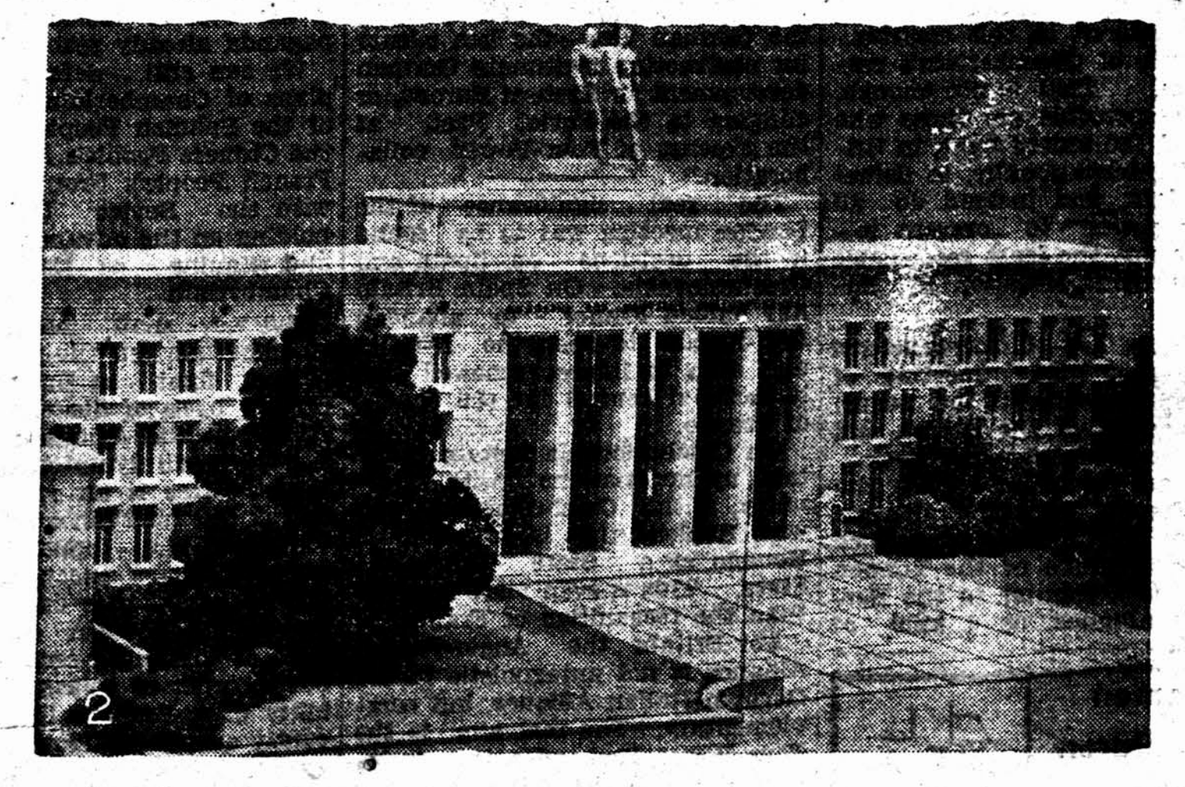
Apart from the method of elimination, the organisation of higher education has also undergone a far-reaching transformation The present types of schools will only continue to exist until the pupils now attending them have completed their courses of instruction. The rule, however, is that (commencing with the Easter 1937 term) there will be one general type of higher school only, known as the "Oberschule." There will be "Oberschulen for Jungen" and "Oberschulen fur Maedchen." *One foreign language*—English—is taught *in all of them.* When the boys have reached the third form, Latin is added as a secónd language. Formerly. attendance at the higher school lasted nine years; but this period has now been reduced to eight. Upon the commencement of the sixth school year, all pupils—boys as well as girls—must choose between one or other of the twosides into which the upper section of the school is divided. One of them is the language side. Another language (in the case of boys the third and in that of girls the second) is there added to the curriculum. As a rule, French is selected for this purpose. The other side specialises in mathematics and science (boys' schhols) or domestic subjects (girls' schools). The only type of higher school that continues to exist by the side of the "Oberschule" is the "humanistisches Gymnasium". Schools of this kind, however, are normally confined to towns with at least one "Oberschule".

Within the scope here outlined. all schools make it their object to cultivate the feeling of national consciousness and thus to prepare their pupils for the duties that await them after leaving, each one according to his or her abilities and qualifications. To ensure the correct working or the system, all teachers are subjected "mutatis mutandis" to the same elimination tests as the pupils. The tests will be applied twice: first, when the prospective teachers start upon their courses of professional training and again, upon their admission as qualified teachers

The central factor of all teaching work is the German language with its allied subjects; but an important position has also been allotted to history, more particularly to the history of our own times. Without losing sight of the historical facts, the epochs of German history and those in the history of other nations are brought out in clear relief not only separately, but also (and especially so) in their bearing upon the situation of to-day and upon the development of the German people up to its unification as a uniformly organised State capable of safeguarding the continued existence of the nation.

Such historical teaching enables the pupils to realise that the history of their country constitutes one continuous process of development. even though periods of progress, stagnation and decline may have alternated with one another, and that this process culminates in the organic consolidation of all the national forces. The close relationship between history and biology is thus made apparent, although no attempt is made to insist that history itself is nothing but a biological process. The facts of history will convince the young generation how important it is for the German people to maintain its racial health and purity by abstaining from miscegenation physical as well as cultural—with members of races fundamentally alien to its own stock. The racial principle, being at the root of Germany's cultural aspirations, directly governs the work of the teacher not only in regard to the teaching of history and biology, but also in connection with all other school subjects. In this way the unity of all educational efforts—most easily realisable in the elementary schools—is also realised to an appreciable extent in the nation's higher schools.

Hitler.



**Model of the academy for youth leadership in Braunschweig. Nazi Germany is now full of such structures.**

### Hitler Youth

The educational activities of the home and the school are supplemented in the Third Reich by those of the Hitler Youth, the latter being mainly concerned with the preparation for leadership and with the strengthening of the young people's physical and mental fitness as members of the national and racial commonwealth to which they belong. organised as it is in conformitv with the principle of leadership.

Equally important is the training obtainable in the Labour Camps which, as a rule, are joined by the young people immediately upon leaving school. In addition, membership of the S.A. (Storm Detachments) and S. S. (Special Guards) as well as the completion of two years' service with the colours. are becoming more and more essential as qualifications for admission to all public and municipal appointment and for the right to prepare for a profession demanding academic study.

It is apparent from the foregoing account that the striving after racial perfection largely determines all the educational work done in Germany. Such an education is felt to be a service rendered to the living nation. It is prompted by the desire of each individual to play the part Nature has assigned to him—namely, that of being a "zoon politikon." This is meant when we say that education and culture in the new Germany are pervaded by a "political" spirit in all their manifestations. The country's history through the ages is one impressive object lesson teaching us the urgent necessity of keeping the politicial spirit alive in all future generations, so that the natural conditions for the independent existence of the German people in the centre of Europe, that have now been created. are never again shattered in the times to come.

# Why War Hangs Over Europe

By R. PALME DUTT (Editor of the 'Labour Monthly,)

The sands are running out for the general, murderous European war, involving inevitably world war, which Fascism is preparing to launch by the aid of Chamberlain.

We are not yet in the final stage. But the preparations are very far advanced by the events of the past few weeks. The strategic positions are a ready being visibly taken for the major offensive.

Mr. Chamberlain succeeds in holding the weight of Britain in the scales on the side of Fascism, then the scales are weighted for war. The moves of these coming summer months, not only on the side of Fascism, but on our side, in Spain, in France, and especially in Britain, will be decisive for the issue.

It is therefore more than ever necessary for every Socialist and trade unionist, for every liberal and democrat, for every ordinary man and woman of the people of this country, to face coolly the hard facts of the present situation and to consider anew, whatever the previous notions, the policy of the Union Peace Alliance or People's Front in Britain which can alone defeat this headlong progress into general war.

## A Fateful Meeting

To-day, Hitler and Mussolini will broadcast their speeches from Rome.

The meeting of the Fascist Dictators has only one object: to shape their plans for war.

Details of their negotiations are secondary. Hitler wishes to make sure of Italian support for his attack on Czechoslovakia and expansion to Hungary and South-Eastern Europe—itself the preliminary jumping-off ground for further dreams of advance and conquest to the Ukraine and the Black Sea, the Middle East and the old dream of Berlin-Baghdad.

Mussolini has his own aims in relation to Hungary and the Balkans, as well as North Africa and the Near East. Hitler seeks to divert Italy from Central Europe and the Balkans to Spain and the Western Mediterranean against France as his sphere of expansion.

Mussolini and Hitler have their own sharp differences and rivalries. But their differences are less than their co-operation. They know from experience, from their simultaneous drive in Abyssinia and in the Rhineland, or in Spain and in Austria, the value of a combined offensive against a disorganised enemy. Therefore they work to concert their plans.

The Rome meeting casts a lurid light on the present situation in Europe.

What matters is that the Fascist dictators plan ever more insolently and openly to carve up Europe to-day and the world to-morrow.

What matters is that the smaller States in Europe, despairing of support from those on whose support they should have been able to count, await in fear and trembling the will of the Fascist dictators from Rome.

What matters is that Chamberlain has given his prior blessing to the Rome meeting, not only by the Anglo-Italian Treaty, but by his special paean of praise to the "new energy" and "new vision" of Fascism on the very eve of the meeting and by his simultaneous message to Czechoslovakia to bow the knee to Hitler.

What matters is that the League Council, which meets on Monday, at the very moment when it should be gathering every force to defend peace, is being organised by Chamberlain to sanctify the Italian aggression in Abyssinia and to smother the appeal of Spanish democracy.

What matters is that the United Peace Alliance in Britain, which could alone defeat Chamberlain and save Europe, is still being refused by the responsible leaders of the working-class and democratic movement in this country.

We speak of Chamberlain's responsibility. That is not enough. No less responsible are those who could lead the united fight, in Britain and internationally, to defeat Chamberlain, and instead do all in their power to prevent it—these are not the least responsible for the present situation in Europe.

## Real Aim Of Chamberlain

The present Rome meeting of Hitler and Mussolini is the sequel to the meeting of the British and French Governments last week.

There are those who see the British-French military alliance, which has been loudly proclaimed the main outcome of the London meeting, as a counter to the Berlin-Rome alliance, as a kind of step to a Peace Front against Fascism.

**"Dr. Schrecklich has just invented a bomb that kills only women and children" —"New Masses", New York**

No illusion could be more deadly as to the real aims of Chamberlain. If the aim were to build a Peace Front against Fascism, the first step would be to unite Britain and France with the Soviet Union, in order to secure unbreakable superiority for the Peace Front in place of the precarious balance of Britain and France against Germany and Italy.

On the contrary, the aim of the British-French military alliance, of the promises of military support to France, is precisely to draw France away from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, to close the road to Hitler to the West, in order to open it in the East.

Hitler understands this very well "The Times" Berlin correspondent writes (April 29):—

"There is no particular nervousness at the prospect of closer Anglo-French military co-operation. If that gives France and increased feeling of security, she has—in the German view—the less excuse for obstructing legitimate German development in Eastern Europe, or clinging to the Soviet Pact, at the expense of Four-Power collaboration."

The real significance of the London meeting was to be found in the decisions on Spain and Czechoslovakia. On Spain Britain has bullied France to abandon the demand to open the frontier and even to impose renewed international control for the benefit of Franco.

On Czechoslovakia Britain is to take up negotiations with Germany, with Czechoslovakia—and with Henlein, that is, to recognise Henlein as a State within the State. This is even more flagrant than the recognition of Franco.

For Britain the Anglo-French Alliance is not antagonistic to the German-Italian Alliance, but complementary. The real aim is the Four Power Pact, with the isolation of the Soviet Union, and the freeing of Hitler's path to the East.

## Anti-Soviet Campaign

Note well the new Anti-Soviet Campaign of the British Government and its Press which accompanies these steps.

The British Government makes use at this moment of the Rose Cohen case—the case of a Soviet citizen still sub judice, in which they know they have no diplomatic standing to interfere—to send a threatening note to the Soviet Union. The Press, with the Daily Herald in the forefront, follow up the lead, in the endeavour to create anti-Soviet feeling in Labour circles. Those who fall into this trap are playing into the hands of the devil's war game of Chamberlain.

The Times and Telegraph come out simultaneously with inspired articles to denounce the Communist International. "The Times" coolly repeats the brazen lie of the Nazi Press that "the Comintern engineered the outbreak of civil war in Spain." Such is the level of war-fever in propaganda already reached.

We can still defeat the war plans of Chamberlain. The fight of the Spanish People's Army, of the Chinese People's Army, of the French People's Front in unity with the Soviet Union, is still holding up the advance of Fascism and winning us time to defeat Chamberlain.

But we shall never defeat Chamberlain on the present basis of the fight in Britain on the present basis of disunity.

Look at the Aylesbury by-election—a small symptom of a big issue. Here is an opportunity to defeat Chamberlain's candidate by unity of the opposition. The Labour Party executive refuses and spares neither cash nor effort to run a candidate, not in the hope of winning a seat for Labour, but in order to smash the possibility of a People's Front. Significantly enough, a Trotskyist is used by the Labour Party executive for thus disrupting unity and helping Chamberlain.

Five national unions, including such powerful unions as the Miners and Engineers, officially request the General Council to call a Special Conference to meet the present international emergency. The General Council refuses. The war situation will not wait. Mr. Dallas, Chairman of the Labour Party Executive, gives the casting vote against such a conference. Hitler and Mussolini will not wait.

A Special Labour Conference is now more than ever urgently necessary to face up to the present situation and take the necessary decisions for the fight for peace. We need to increase the pressure for the Special Labour Conference, not only on the issue of Spain, but on the whole issue of unity to defeat Chamberlain.—"Daily Worker."

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## SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

**RANK TREASON:** Read the 1st line of the 2nd column after the 1st line of the 1st column, etc., throughout.

**Enigma:** Echo.

**Shades of Walter Scott:** Had "T" been in Stanley's place, it would have read "On, I, On," or "onion," which belongs in an Irish stew.

**Charade:** Grandson.

**Broken Resolution:** The objects are: shIP, MItre, vaSE, coNE, quiVER, TOad, BELl, skATE, FORk, baNNER, bAG, chAIN. The pledge: I promise never to be late for dinner again.

**Number Star:** Move the following counters into the blank spaces: 5, 3, 7, 8, 6, 142, 5, 7, 4, 8, 4, 7.

**Profit Sharing:** The Welfare Society received $201.

**Age Triangle:** The eldest girl is 22.

**Musical Program:** Beethoven, Verdi, Debussy, Herbert, Mendelssohn, Puccini, Chopin, Brahms.

**Carpenter's Lock:** The chances against any one finding the secret word formed by a letter on each ring was 2,985,983 to one, for the 72 letters may be placed in 2,985,984 arrangements, only one of which is the key.

**Bowling Game:** All the pins can be accounted for by stationing the three players in the bottom circle of the first vertical row; the second circle of the third vertical row, and the fourth circle of the fifth vertical row.

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# SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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## *Don't Miss Your Copy*


# HABITS THAT ANNOY

(By V. RAMAN NAIR)

It isn't just chance that makes people agreeable. It is not for a few of our major faults that we are disliked. The trouble with most of us is that we have so many little irritating habits.

If only people will at times be a little more considerate! How often do the 'jog-along' type get on our nerves for such little things as leaving doors open or slamming them hard. How often do you, from lack of consideration, monopolise the best of everything in the house, habitually come home late for dinner, or take your own time to get ready while other people are waiting? Think of the irritation produced by the person who snores the whole night and then, when his wife is enjoying a nap, puts on a gramophone record. The sum of these little things reflects character and a faulty character, while it may have won love, cannot retain it.

### FATUOUS QUESTIONS

There are several ways we make a nuisance of ourselves. Have you, for instance, watched other people's reactions to your questions? We all know the colossal inquisitiveness of some who go on asking questions. That is bad enough, but worse than that is the irritation produced by the person who flings a question at you and then does not wait for an answer. On the other hand your individual who always takes two minutes too long to answer all plain straight-forward questions is just as bad.

Fatuous questions such as some husbands and wives ask each other are very annoying at times. Something goes wrong with a bell or a fitting in the house and at once the husband asks "Why did you do it, dear?" or "See what you have done!" It is not the mistake made, but the way one tries to 'lay' things on the other that is responsible for a lot.

### ASKING A FAVOUR

Quite a large number of people do not even know how to ask for a favour. Some begin by throwing a series of hints. This habit of leading up to a request has many a furrowed brow to its credit.

But, that is not as bad as asking irksome favours of others. Even our closest friends will not tolerate us for long if we keep on asking them to introduce us to influential people or do something which they do not do on principle Does not even such a simple thing as borrowing a fountain pen irritate some at times?

Some people of course don't want any favour done at all but have their tale woes to tell everywhere. Look at the "poor eater" or the "poor sleeper." They don't eat or sleep if we hear from right but somehow manage to look remarkably well. Another instance of this kind of annoyance comes from the habitual exhibitionists of a family who flaunt all their minor ailments in your face and then tell you that anyone else similarly afflicted will be totally bed-ridden.

### CLEVERNESS OR WHAT?

It is not generally recognised in what all ways a perpetual striving after cleverness offends. The really clever people seldom annoy but at the pretentious conversationalist always interjecting with "you know," or, "do you follow me?", when the whole trouble is that he can't make himself clear. Or have a look at any shop-assistant who tries to be too smart. There is another type of clever person who never buys his paper and, even boasts that he doesn't spend a penny unnecessarily. He is always the imitation of the self-made man of Victorian fiction.

But, worse than all these are our personal mannerisms, those little lapses that no one takes the trouble to mend. Any pronounced peculiarity of yours of which you make a habit will jar. Repeat your mildest whistle and it becomes as objectionable as the most vacuous laughter. Even divorces have been due, in some cases, to the way the husband laughed or the wife poured out the tea.


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# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Old lady (reading newspaper): "Well, well. I never knew the firemen were so childish."

Husband: "Whatever do you mean?"

"It says here that after the flames were extinguished the firemen played on the ruins for some hours."

* * *

Teacher: "What is Australia bounded by?"

Pupil: "Kangaroos."

* * *

"Buy some flowers to present to the girl you love," said a lady at the church bazaar

"That wouldn't be right," the prospective customer replied. "I am a married man".

* * *

"I've just been bitten by a dog and I'm worried. I hear that whatever the dog has, you get."

"Boy, you certainly have a right to be worried then."

"Why?"

"That dog just had nine pups."

* * *

"Frank says that after we are married he will want me to dress like a queen."

"Yes, and for a while he will be proud as a king. And after that he will grumble like a taxpayer."

* * *

Customer—"What's the charge for this battery?".

Garage Man—"One and one-half volts.

Customer—"How much is that in American money?"

* * *

Mr. Brown, the proud father of newly-born triplets, rang up the local newspaper to report the glad tidings. The girl at the other end did not quite hear what he said.

"Will you repeat that?" she asked.

"No fear," was the answer. "Not if I can help it."

* * *

He was a loyal little fellow and he wouldn't let anything said against his parents go unchallenged. One Sunday morning a boy friend said. 'Listen to your father snoring."

"Dad isn't snoring," was the indignant reply. "He's dreaming about a dog, and that's the dog growlin'."

* * *

Father: "Isn't it time you were entertaining the prospect of matrimony?"

Daughter: "Not quite, dad. He won't be here until eight o'clock."

* * *

Husband: "My wife is so fussy, may I change the scarf if it does not suit?"

Sales Girl: "Certainly, sir."

Husband: "How often?"

* * *

Teacher: "Junior, what is an adult?"

Junior: "An adult is one that has stopped growing except in the middle."

* * *

"May I have the afternoon off to go shopping with my wife?"

"No"

"Thanks."

* * *

"I fell in love with her photograph, at first sight, and asked for the original."

"And she accepted?"

"She gave me the negative."

* * *

She: "But if you say you can't bear the girl, why ever did you propose?"

He: "Well, her people have always been awfully good to me, and it's the only way I could return their hospitality."

* * *

"And how is the Ladies Needlework Guild getting along?"

"Oh, sew-sew!"

* * *

Willie: "Pa, what is a critic?"

Pa: "A stowaway on the flight of someone else's imagination."

Socialist Father: "What do you mean by playing truant? What makes you stay away from school?"

Son: "Class hatred, father."

* * *

First Girl: "Does Jack know your age?"

Second Girl: "Well, partly."

* * *

Mother: "Now, sonnie boy, don't let me speak to you again about it!"

Boy: "But how can I stop you, mother?"

* * *

Medium: "The spirit of your dear, departed wife wants to talk to you."

Husband: "Tell her I won't give her a cent!"

* * *

"Promiscuous reading is undoubtedly bad. What stories attracted you the most?"

"Second stories, mum."

* * *

"Are you living within your income?"

"I am all right, but the trouble is my wife isn't."

"My wife had a dream last night and thought she was married to a millionaire."

"You're luckly! My wife thinks that in the daytime."

* * *

"Dad, what, is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat, my boy, is a person who is appointed to avert situations that would never occur if there were no diplomats."

* * *

"Are there any fleas in the room I am going to occupy?"

"Not yet, sir!"

* * *

"Hello, dear; I hear you're engaged."

"Yes, we're engaged, but I took my time about accepting him."

"Indeed, waited until he actually proposed, did you?"

* * *

Dumb Dora: "I hear your business is dangerous."

Insurance Salesman: "How do you mean?"

Dumb Dora: "One fellow told me you took one risk after another"

Man (getting a shave): "Barber, will you please give me a glass of water?"

Barber: "What is the matter? Something in your throat?"

Man: "No—I want to see if my neck leaks."

* * *

Husband: "How much did you pay for the eggs?"

Wife: "I had to pay thirty cents a dozen."

Husband: "Well, we can't afford to eat eggs when they's as high as that. Put 'em down in the cellar and keep 'em till eggs gets cheaper."

* * *

The teacher was explaining the difference between the stately rose and the modest violet.

"You see, children," she said, "a beautiful, well-dressed woman walks along the street, but she is proud and does not greet anybody—that is the rose. But behind her comes a small creature with bowed head."

"Yes, miss, I know," Tommy interrupted, "that's her husband."

# Our Humorist At Large

"Can any boy name an organic creature?"

"Yes, teacher, Mr. Blower, our church organist."

"How much did you charge to teach my daughter the piano?"

"Five shillings an hour."

"How much would you charge to make her forget it again?"

Hostess: "There's something in my daughter's voice!"

Pa: "Perhaps it's only one of her tonsils enlarged."

Wife: "I am leaving you for ever!"

Husband: "Wait a minute and I'll write you out a reference."

Doctor: "Well there's nothing wrong with you!"

Patient: "You're not so bad yourself."

Foreman: "Fall on yer head. 'Arry—you'll get more compensation."

"BULL'S HOLIDAY"
(An oil painting by Mr. Gopal D. Deuskar, which is hung in the central hall at the Royal Academy exhibition this year—See page 7)

"After Cocoanuts".

## AFTER HORROR RAINED ON BARCELONA

The pile of rubble being searched for victims of aerial bombs where once was an apartment house. Many apartment houses suffered a similar fate, an unknown number of bodies being buried under the ruins.

A new German 'plane which has made several records.

Futuristic Bandstand at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow.

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